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Tower Views

by Clearway

Seeking Assurance of Ease

Benes Goes, Who Comes?

Resignation to Be Watched

¶ **Security**—Political Problem No. 1, writes "Dick" Strout today, is old-age security. Some 12,000,000 persons 60 years of age or over live in America. About 10,000,000 of them have incomes of less than $200 a month. They look for succor, which means to them the assurance of a comfortable and interesting period extending beyond the customary age of active work in industry. It is a natural hope. Perhaps somewhere, somehow it may be realized. But the number of proposals is confusing, and some of the sponsors are not without political guile. • So it not only is Political Problem No. 1—but it represents economic, and ethical, and religious, and personal problems innumerable.

¶ **Opposition**—Czechoslovakia resigns itself to President Benes's resignation not without protests of sentiment. Its general attitude is that the resignation of their President does not express so much the will of the people as it expresses a bowing to the will of Berlin in an effort to preserve central European peace. Today it sees German troops marching into the fourth zone allotted to the Reich at Munich, it sees the International Sudetenland Commission acceeding to Herr Hitler's demands for a choice fifth zone (which now satisfies the Godesberg demands, once rejected by Britain's Prime Minister); it sees itself "forced into Germany's economic orbit"; and it sees its President ousted. • To more than the Czechs the exit of Benes is symbolical of the exit from the present diplomatic scene of many of the ideals for which he stood, notably the League of Nations, the rights of small nations, and peace through arbitration.

¶ **Encouragement**—But the place of Eduard Benes is secure. Identified, as he has been, by so many of the fundamental ideals necessary to world stability, he can no more sink into permanent obscurity than can the international righteousness for which he so valiantly strove.

¶ **Satisfaction**—Germany watches Benes's departure with a "pfui," and turns to Czechoslovakia with a "Gesundheit." It feels that now the way is clear for friendly co-operation with the Czechs, and it rejoices that the French system of "checks and balances" in Central Europe is eliminated with the departure of Benes. • Germans and Czechs must live together in Central Europe. It is better to live in co-operation than in conflict.

¶ **France, by the way**, seems to catch Germany's point of view as to its growing non-effect in Central Europe, and turns hopefully to the Chamberlain philosophy. It loses no time in adopting a policy of friendly co-operation between the democracies and the dictatorships. It seeks reconciliation of "We or They." It indicates its willingness to recognize Italian "rights" in Ethiopia. It pursues a policy of rapprochement with Germany. This stirs agitation within; disrupts the old Popular Front alignment to the Left; relegates French influence in Europe to a secondary role. • Like Czechoslovakia, France is forced by circumstances to retreat from a position of power to a posture of peace—and, as in Czechoslovakia, the consequent stimulation of moral strength may give its people more power than they seemed to lose.

¶ **Resignation**—Europe's democracies view with resignation, if not relief, the resignation of President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia; accept with resignation [it is too late to use forceful opposition] the further demands of Reichsführer Hitler for Sudetenland territory; exhibit still more resignation over the recognition of Italy's Ethiopian seizure; and resign themselves yet again to realignment and revamping of their policies in an attempt to purchase peace by placating the dictatorships. Perhaps it will work. It is too early to attempt to pass judgment. But this is certain: If a tremendous moral weight now rests on the shoulders of the dictators so thoroughly committed to definite promises to keep the peace, then a definite responsibility rests with men of spiritual vision to see the nations' rulers as subject in the truest spiritual sense to the divine laws which alone establish "peace on earth, good-will to men."

¶ **It is not enough** to admit, as a Sunday School boy recently put it: "I suppose a dictator can be a good man." It is essential to understand that man, who, the Scriptures declare, is created in the image and likeness of God, has neither the capacity nor desire to depart from righteousness (right thinking). At the same time in this period of reconstruction, re-evaluation, it is well to beware lest the suggestion of resignation lead to an apathy which would allow aggressive mentalities to build up temporal power unchecked by right mental opposition. • While the munitions plants in all Europe work overtime, the mental plants along the world's peaceways do well to keep steam up.

Wage-Hour Administrator and Aides

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Col. Arthur L. Fletcher — Elmer F. Andrews — Paul Sifton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, appealed to industry to be patient if requests for interpretations of the wage-hour law are not answered promptly.

"With a Congressional appropriation insufficient for minimum administrative needs," Mr. Andrews said in a statement, "with a staff far from complete, and with many pressing problems of organization yet to be worked out, the wage and hour division finds it physically impossible at this time to answer the hundreds of letters requesting interpretations of the law.

"More immediately pressing is the duty of the Administrator to promulgate rules and regulations of various sorts, to devise procedures for numerous fact determinations, definitions and classifications—all of which matters will be worked out and published at the earliest moment consistent with care and deliberation in draftsmanship."

The Wage-Hour Law becomes effective Oct. 24.

Mr. Andrews said that although his administrative duties would necessitate interpretations of the law, such interpretations would be subject to court review.

"Although the Administration has no power, by issuing such interpretations," he continued, "to confer upon an employer an immunity from private suits for unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation and double damages which employees may bring . . . , nevertheless, since the interpretations have administrative importance, orderly procedure calls for their publication.

"Therefore, with caution as to the limited reliance that may be put upon them, the Administrator will occasionally issue interpretive bulletins setting forth opinions by the General Counsel rendered to the Administrator on matters of interpretation, provided the conclusions are felt to be sufficiently free from doubt."

British Delegate Rallies Labor To Save Democracy

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 6—Co-operation among the Democratic nations in working out the world's economic problems and building a way of safety through today's dangers was urged by British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention in session here.

Through these channels of trade unionism, the organized workingmen of the greatest democracy in the Old World pleaded with the organized workers of the principal democracy of the new for progress in the protection of freedom.

"The imperative need of our time is an impartial examination and consideration of the steadily expanding economic aspirations not only of European countries but of the world," Joseph Jones, President of the Mine Workers' Federation of Great Britain, told American labor.

"The loyalty to the welfare and destiny of the people in any one country must be but part of a wider loyalty to the welfare and destiny of mankind.

"Organized labor in Great Britain, and I believe in America, will not rest until in the faith of this wider loyalty, democratic nations take up once more the task of leading the peoples of the world to a reward of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Social Security Program Becomes Political Ogre

Pensions: Political Problem No. 1

First of Three Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Old-age security is just at the minute Political Problem No. 1 in the United States. That is because there are about 12,000,000 persons 60 years of age or over in America, of whom 10,000,000 have incomes of less than $200 a month.

To them suddenly has appeared the bright light of an old-age panacea—a panacea that not only will keep them in comfort, but will also—they are told—add to the illimitable prosperity of the whole nation. With a simple-hearted sincerity and fervor that amounts to a crusade, tens of thousands have embraced the various proposals, and what follows will indicate the amazing sweep of the movement guided forward today by the skilled hands of politicians.

But first let us look at James and Mary Smith. The Smiths are representative, in a way—living in their humble home, supported by affectionate but hard-pressed children who must go without necessities in order to carry the "old folks."

The Smiths are elderly and conservative, vote the straight Republican ticket, and their fathers and grandfathers before them lived in America. They probably dislike the New Deal. Today they are discontented. Why? Perhaps as much as anything because of the billboards and advertising. American business has given them a sight of a comfortable living standard. They are potential consumers of America's rotogravure products but without the wherewithal to consume.

They Want But Can't Get

A four-lane cement highway runs in front of their door with joyous traffic, but the Smiths don't have a car. The glittering windows of the drug store on Main Street contain advertised pleasures which they can't buy. Modern advertising, the voice of business, assails them everywhere and, being Americans, they want to answer it. They are in America, and of it, but they can't share it.

The Smiths belong to the one-third of the Nation, which the ill-geared industrial machine leaves neglected, while its own advertising makes them dissatisfied; and their search for old-age security is a natural effort to get something to which they have subconsciously been taught to believe they are entitled. It is, in short, a revolt of conservatives, though the Smiths who are perfectly conservative and respectable would be the last people in the world to regard it as a "revolt."

But to leave the Smiths and get down to brass tacks, the political movement that they represent is one of the biggest developments of our times. How big, nobody knows. It is quickest and simplest to let the states speak for themselves:

How States Stand

California—The "$30 every Thursday" plan carried its convincing lesson to politicians when it defeated Senator William G. McAdoo (D) last month, and it is being picked up in other states.

Under it every unemployed person 50 years or over would receive $30 in "self liquidating" state warrants weekly, financed by a 2 per cent tax consisting of 2-cent stamps attached to each dollar warrant each week. The process of alliterative evolution produced the "Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday" proposal from a much less euphonious slogan—"twenty-five dollars every Monday morning." Meanwhile, Gov. Frank F. Merriam, seeking re-election, has renewed endorsement of the Townsend Plan, relatively conservative by contrast.

Oklahoma — The newly-formed "Federation for Old Age Pensions" includes all groups seeking "bigger and better" pensions, and has placed a referendum on the November ballot for a maximum $100 pension for all over 60.

Oregon—November ballot carries referendum for maximum $100 pensions for all over 65; and another

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Mercury Off for Distance Goal

DUNDEE, Scotland, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Mercury, British pickaback seaplane which crossed the Atlantic on an experimental flight two months ago, took off today from the Maia, its flying partner, in an attempt to set a world long-distance record.

The Mercury headed for Cape Town, South Africa, seeking to break the non-stop record of 6,296 miles made July 13-15, 1937, by Mikhail Gromoff and two other Soviet Russian aviators, between Moscow and California by way of the North Pole.

The distance between Dundee and Cape Town is 6,370 miles. The Mercury made her start from Dundee instead of Southampton, her home base, in order to get added distance. She carried fuel enough to give her an estimated range of 6,700 miles. Capt. Donald Bennett was in command. The Mercury arrived at Dundee Sept. 21 but the start was postponed owing to the international crisis and bad weather.

Latvian Envoy Asks 52-Cent Rebate On 'Gas' Tax Under Trade Agreement

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mississippi also had a sort of international problem yesterday.

The Governor's Office received a diplomatic note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull concerning a claim of the Latvian Minister to the United States for a refund of 52 cents taxes paid while on a motor trip through this State.

According to the correspondence, the Latvian Minister stopped in Hattiesburg and bought 8 2-3 gallons of fuel on which he paid 50 cents gasoline tax and 2 cents sales tax.

The minister, Alfred Belmano, asked the State Department in Washington to get this refunded to him because under a reciprocal agreement American diplomats pay no such tax in Latvia.

Secretary Hull wrote Governor Hugh White about the matter and the Governor referred it to State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Howard Dyer. He said the refund should have been claimed at the "gas" station, and asked that the matter be referred to another department.

State officials were confident they could find a peaceable solution of the claim.

Christianity's History

On page 3 today appears the fourth of a series of 56 articles on "Links in Christianity's Chain" by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. This series brings into focus the struggles, persecutions, and triumphs which have helped to shape the course of history over a period of nearly 2,000 years.

Potatoes? What Color Please?

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 6 (AP)—Housewives who forever are trying to get something to harmonize with something else can now try the idea out on potatoes.

The State Department of Agriculture, thinking perhaps of the women who dote upon a color scheme for the dinner table, is offering a choice of varieties.

Red potatoes, pink potatoes, blues, whites, russetts, yellows, whites with blue eyes, whites with red eyes, and even purple potatoes that are purple all the way through—like a beet.

From a display of more than 40 different varieties in the State agricultural offices, marketing experts are making a survey to determine which new varieties will catch the buyer's eye.

All are edible, regardless of coloring; some hardier than stock varieties.

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Cotton Trade Is Reassured On Wages Act

No cracking down, says administrator — Will go slowly and build permanently, he says.

It is doubtful if less than a year ago members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers had even heard the name of Elmer F. Andrews. But today he stood before the Association's annual convention at the Copley Plaza Hotel as the most important man in the industry.

Within three weeks the control of minimum wages and, indirectly, the control of the wage scale is to pass from the hands of the cotton textile manufacturers into the hands of the Federal Government, and Elmer F. Andrews as administrator of the Wages and Hours Division of the United States Department of Labor will be the key individual in the new setup.

If any of the manufacturers came to today's meeting apprehensive that the new Federal Fair Labor Standards Act would be administered in any "crack down" attitude, their fears must have been dissipated by Mr. Andrews' mild and genial manner.

The new Wages and Hours Act stipulates a wage of not less than 25 cents an hour, nor more than 44 hours a week without time and a half pay for overtime.

Will Proceed Slowly

"To apply this law is one of the most gigantic and delicate administrative jobs imaginable," Mr. Andrews said. "If it is to be fair, it must be uniformly enforced. All employers subject to the Act must have an even start and must be permitted to run an even race without handicap or advantage.

"In the administration of this Act," Mr. Andrews emphasized, "we are dealing with the most vital item in the productive process—wages and hours. . . .

"The Act was designed and will be administered as permanent and not temporary legislation. We propose to go slowly," Mr. Andrews assured the manufacturers, "cautiously and as surely as we can. We propose to avoid the slightest suggestion of a circus atmosphere. Nobody is on trial for anything."

Mr. Andrews commented on the fact that the New England cotton industry had endorsed the wages and hours measure while it was yet before Congress. Although Mr. Andrews did not mention it, the measure was regarded in this region as being an implement to remove the differential between the wages paid in New England and in the South.

For some time the Yankee cotton goods makers have complained because their wages were about 20 per cent higher than Southern wage scales.

Has Fair Elasticity

Mr. Andrews today pointed out that the new law prohibits differentials. However, he added, it does provide for differences in wages paid to meet varying living costs, competitive transportation,

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Chamberlain Wins Vote; Power of France Shrinks As Alliances Fade Away

France's place in Europe yielded in offers of friendly co-operation to the dictatorships.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 6 — Reversing the whole major trend of French foreign policy since the World War, Premier Edouard Daladier is actively seeking to reconstruct peace on the basis of understanding with Germany and Italy.

Cautiously keeping its powder dry, but none the less resolutely, France has now entered the path opened by Britain's Premier, Neville Chamberlain—the way of attempted friendly co-operation between the two democracies and the dictatorships of Germany and Italy.

The first decisive steps along this new and admittedly risky road back from the verge of war have just been taken. There is far more than casual significance in the French Government's notification to Premier Mussolini of its readiness to send an Ambassador to Rome at once, thus conceding recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, and putting an end to the two-year period of diplomatic strain, during which neither country had an Ambassador in the other's capital.

At the same time, quiet but intensive negotiations have begun between Berlin and Paris for rapprochement with Germany, with "that great people who is our neighbor, who used to be our enemy, and with whom we now wish to establish lasting peace," as M. Daladier declared in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Change in Domestic Policies

A corresponding reversal in domestic policies accompanies this diplomatic change, for the anti-Fascist Popular Front of Leftist Parties in the French Parliament has been disrupted—for the time being, at least—by Communist action inveighing against the Government's foreign policy as well as by Socialist action in abstaining from the vote which accorded to Premier Daladier full financial powers. A shift of the Parliamentary majority toward the Right has therefore resulted.

Thus Europe's recent grave crisis and its dramatic denouement at Munich marked the inauguration of a radically new phase in France's international policy. The Four-Power Agreement sacrificing Czechoslovakia "to avert war," rang down the curtain—ingloriously it is acknowledged—on the epoch of French diplomatic hegemony of the Continent and opened out a more modest and much more precarious era for France.

In a hopeful and so far only tentatively redirecting of French foreign policy toward understandings with the totalitarian powers, Premier Daladier is therefore not acting from charitable choice, but from necessity. There must be no

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Premier Daladier

Backed by French Parliament on foreign policy and decree powers.

Commons approves action to avert war on terms of Munich accord by 366-to-144 ballot.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The House of Commons today voted confidence in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and approved his action at Munich for keeping Europe out of war. The final vote was 366 to 144.

The House, by a majority of two and a half to one, answered "Yes" to Mr. Chamberlain's demand for approval of his historic conduct of British affairs during the recent crisis, which, he said, saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon.

Earlier a Labor motion disapproving that policy as one which "led to the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia under the threat of armed force and the humiliation of our country" had been defeated by 369 to 150.

Adjourns to Nov. 1

The House adjourned until Nov. 1 amid a tremendous ovation for Mr. Chamberlain.

The Prime Minister left the Chamber smiling and waving acknowledgments.

The defeated Labor motion was an amendment to the Government motion for a vote of confidence.

The resolution, on which Commons finally voted, declared "that this House approves the policy of His Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis and supports their efforts to secure lasting peace."

The two votes followed four days of debate on the crisis and the Four-Power Agreement which ended it, marked by vigorous Government defense and Opposition assaults in which some members of the Prime Minister's own Conservative Party joined.

Mr. Chamberlain himself wound up the debate, declaring he was opposed to a general election, which, he said, tends to "magnify differences."

"Possibly we may want great efforts from the nation in months to come," he said. "If that be so, the smaller the differences the better."

Defense Moves Intimated

Because the number of absentees was not known it was impossible to determine the number of abstentions from the voting among Conservative ranks until official records are made public tomorrow.

One analysis said about 18 Government members were believed to have abstained from the expression of confidence. This compared with forecasts before the vote that 40 might abstain.

Mr. Winston Churchill and some other Conservatives abstained but, on the other side, Mr. George Lansbury and a half dozen Laborite Pacifists, as well as four Independent Labor Members also abstained.

In a speech just before the vote, Mr. Chamberlain declared he was justified in making the Munich settlement because of the "people's hatred of the motion of starting to kill one another again."

He intimated a vast new British defense effort coupled with a "new spiritual revival."

Denies Charge of Betrayal

In answer to Labor attacks on his policy the Prime Minister declared that to "accuse us of having betrayed Czechoslovakia is simply preposterous. What we did was to save her from annihilation and give her a chance for a new life."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he could not ask the people to suffer a war unless they were fighting "for a final cause—a cause that transcends all ordinary human values—a cause that is sacred."

The Sudeten German issue, he said, was not such a cause.

"In looking back," he said, "I feel convinced . . . that by my action I did avert war.

"I am equally sure I was right in doing so."

Calling for "diplomacy behind strength," Mr. Chamberlain foreshadowed a sweeping inquiry to "cover the whole of our prepara-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

European Events

Britain's Commons today endorsed the "efforts for peace" embraced in the Munich agreement: Page 1.

The British loan to Czechoslovakia, however, was delayed: Page 4.

France reversed its postwar policy and began Italo-German appeasement: Page 1.

Czechoslovakia found itself moving swiftly toward full dependence on the Reich: Page 4.

Germany was granted a "fifth zone" without plebiscite covering an area which the Czechs say exceeds the cessions of Munich: Page 5.

Texts of Czech declarations—the message of President Benes and that of Premier Syrovy—are published, together with an abstract of the Commons address of Mr. Winston Churchill: Pages 4 and 5.

Intimate Message From the Country

Luncheon at the Whites and Ride to Wichita Proves Kansas GOP Does Not Lean on a Slender Reed for Success

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Kansas, September, 1938

"Come right along over in the morning," said William Allen White when we telephoned him from Kansas City. "We'll have lunch, and drive down to Wichita in the afternoon to see Clyde Reed open his senatorial campaign. You ought to know Clyde Reed."

Well, of course we hustled to Emporia the next forenoon. The Whites' residence there is one of the ports of call for exploring political writers, and public men—if they are lucky—and half the writers who escape from New York and Vermont and Carmel and where-not. We knew it well of old, for reasons that needn't be gone into here. To anybody who knows—and that means a large and glowing fraternity—any visit to the Whites carries a store of meaning.

Their house is just right. Frank Lloyd Wright, the famous modern architect, was going to do it over for them once but he and the Whites decided to give up the job. The house shouldn't be modernized. It is of red stone; it is filled with books new and old, and new magazines and New York newspapers; and made beautiful by lovely things the Whites have found and by the Whites themselves.

Bertha, the Whites' famous housekeeper-cook, produced the following luncheon—and everybody who has been to the Whites knows we must describe the food. There was a notable thick soup. There was a huge oval salad bowl placed before Mr. White, and a battery of vinegars and oil and spices, and he mixed a very proper French salad. And a golden-domed cheese souffle, high and airy, appeared. With it were grilled smoked sausage. And then came fresh peaches and cream so thick you had to spoon it. That was your luncheon: the best of world-traveling and the best of Kansas, done with the simplicity that made it perfect.

Over the Hills and Far Away

Then we went politicking. We drove to Wichita by "the pastures"—back roads over the sweeping Flint Hills, where happy shorthorns from Texas come to fatten on the grass that is now long and lush after abundant rainfall.

Last year the experts said this astoundingly large area of grazing land should almost lie un-grazed this year. Needed a lot of time to come back after its baking, they said. But this September, driving through the range, you see thick, heavy-headed grasses, two feet tall neatly. In a little over a year, nature has "come back" so lavishly that the pastures are absurdly under-grazed.

Across the Flint Hills it was rather like English down-land; not a bit mid-western, nor southwestern. A little town on the way, originally of English immigrants, is called Matfield Green. As we climbed, we saw the end of the alluvial soil—the black richness that makes for diversified agriculture from the Atlantic to this trans-Mississippian dividing line—and as the soil grew sandier we saw the beginning of the high plains which rise to the Rockies, and set off a separate geographical region. And we saw the oil wells sprouting over the horizon—the wells that dot this plain of southern Kansas and spread thicker into Oklahoma and Texas.

Finally we were at Wichita, and at the gleaming new hotel, and up in the Reeds' suite. Then we had dinner with the candidate and his wife and friends, and went over to his meeting, to sit embarrassedly on the platform with no business there at all.

Reed Knows Where He's Going

Clyde Reed is a country editor at Parsons. He was a federal official under Theodore Roosevelt—umpteenth assistant postmaster-general—and he was Governor of Kansas in 1928-30. He lost the nomination in 1930 when a conservative Republican slid in under John Hamilton's management—and this candidate in turn lost to Harry Woodring, now Secretary of War, in the election itself. Hence Mr. Reed stood pointedly aloof from the 1936 presidential campaign, which Mr. Hamilton also managed, and his relations with the Republican National Committee today are not all sweetness and light.

Tall and slender, with a tossing mop of silver hair, lively blue eyes, a forceful jaw and firm opinions of his own—that is Clyde Reed. But his present campaign against Senator George McGill (D) of Kansas is not like the fighting drives of the past. For Senator McGill is on the defensive. He has to explain his own Pope-McGill Act, the law under which farm control is now being administered. He has to defend it to Eastern Kansas—whose congressmen, Democrat and Republican, voted against the bill because they were convinced their districts were against it. He has to answer the charges of "rubber-stamp"—for he supported the Roosevelt court bill. He has to seek the votes of Western Kansas—which supported the New Deal farm program—at a time when wheat has dropped below 50 cents a bushel, and when acreage reductions are asked on land that at long last is in perfect condition for putting in a big crop. These are real burdens for a candidate to bear.

And so we sat on the stage of the Arcadia Hall in Wichita and heard Clyde Reed pointedly place the burden of proof on his opponent. That's not only a Kansas situation. It is the keynote nationally. One hard-boiled practical worker here summarized it all for me very tersely. He said:

"The Democrats are where we were in 1930. They used to come up to me then and say: 'Well, Charlie, what's your man going to do about the terrible mess we're in?' I'd say: 'President Hoover is the greatest man in the world. He'll fix things all right.' And now I kick to them and they say the same thing about Roosevelt. They're headed for the same place we were. At least, we can work it with state candidates. I don't know about the Presidency." Erwin D. Canham

Parachutes Bring Safety

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Ten fliers, the crews of two Royal Airforce planes, parachuted to safety today when their planes crashed. One fell over Yorkshire, the other over the English Channel. Both were believed to have been struck by lightning.

The Air Ministry reported that a third Royal Air Force plane, also with a crew of five, had been missing since last midnight.

In the Boston Section:

Two Governors ask that State rights be recognized in Federal flood control program.

Mexican rail workers do banner job in restoring New Haven service.

Graves pleads guilty to one charge of perjury as trial opens.

Thousand fish dealers launch "eat-more-fish" campaign.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

France's Place on Continent Yielded in Bow to Dictators

(Continued from Page 1)

mistake about this, for it constitutes the essential significance of the present diplomatic reorientation.

Swift Decline in Prestige

It is frankly stated that the French position in Europe after the Munich meeting is that of a country which has suffered a peaceful but decisive defeat. France emerges from the recent crisis clinging unsteadily to a place as a first-rank European power. Many French observers are not lacking who state that it is in fact already dropped back to a position of second or third-rate power.

This judgment is prematurely harsh and extreme. A people which possesses the magnificent qualities of calm strength, courage, discipline, humor, and common sense displayed by the French public during the difficult days just passed is, and remains, a great nation.

But diplomatically—from the viewpoint of direct influence exerted on the European scene—the recent foreign affairs debate in the Chamber of Deputies left little room for doubt that France no longer occupied the same weighty position it held previously.

For nearly two decades since the Armistice of November, 1918, French diplomacy has been supreme on the Continent, rivaled only by Britain, which is not properly a Continental power.

Through the medium of the League of Nations, France built up a network of international friendships and alliances, designed primarily to encircle Germany.

It is true that there was nothing aggressive about this encirclement. But the fact remained that the League Covenant, and even the Locarno Accord, were intended chiefly in French eyes to hem Germany in, to prevent its territorial expansion, and preserve its absolute diplomatic isolation.

This diplomatic isolation was definitely broken when after the Ethiopian affair Italy and Germany formed the Rome-Berlin axis. France then, under the strongly anti-Fascist Popular Front Government, became the object of Italian hostility as it clung to the doctrine of "non-recognition" in an effort to keep alive the protest over Italy's military absorption of a once-independent nation.

Thus France found itself faced with two formidable adversaries on the diplomatic chessboard of Europe. Absorption of Austria by Germany soon followed, beginning the territorial expansion of the Reich.

Held Two Key Positions

But the French Government still had two key strongholds on its side. One was its democratic solidarity with Britain in a revived and reinforced "Entente Cordiale." The other was the French alliance with Czechoslovakia, with its corollaries—the Franco-Soviet Pact and the Russo-Czech Treaty of mutual assistance.

This second diplomatic stronghold has now collapsed. The French Government itself pulled out the props when it agreed in London to the Franco-British scheme for dismembering Czechoslovakia. The remaining walls tumbled in completely when Premier Daladier consented at Munich to urge Czechoslovakia to turn over the extensive Sudeten territories, including the miniature "Maginot line" of fortifications built on the Czech frontier, largely with French capital, modeled after French frontier forts.

It is accurate to say that technically France has not failed its pledge to Prague, since it was only to operate in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. It is accurate to contend that had Chancellor Hitler finally resorted to force, instead of agreeing to the four-power conference at Munich, France would probably have marched against Germany. But it is equally certain that the Czech Government was, in effect, forced to give way by a virtual ultimatum from Paris and London.

Anglo-German Pact Questioned

Furthermore the consequences of the Munich meeting did not end with the loss of Czechoslovakia as the keystone of France's diplomatic barrier against Pan-Germanic expansionism.

Britain itself concluded at Munich what so far amounts in French eyes to a nonaggression pact with Germany, and the exchange of reassuring notes between Paris and London has not by any means fully allayed French apprehension that the Hitler-Chamberlain accord will play into the hands of Herr Hitler's avowed desire to drive a wedge between the two European democracies.

Finally Russia, too, has begun to indicate semi-officially that the Franco-Soviet pact has little or no no raison d'être now that Czechoslovakia has been dismantled.

Small wonder then that Premier Daladier, who for many years nursed the aim of bringing France and Germany together, seized the present occasion to seek a new basis for France's shattered diplomacy in the form of a friendly understanding with Germany and Italy.

"Same Love for Peace"

Reinforced by the massive vote of confidence he has just won on his foreign policy in the French Chamber of Deputies, and also by the special decree powers he has been accorded by Parliament, the energetic French Premier starts his peace efforts under highly auspicious circumstances.

As he stressed in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, "Whatever the form of their regime all peoples have the same love for peace." Therein lies M. Daladier's greatest hope of success. But the obstacles are great, not only those inherent in the militaristic nature of dictatorship, but those within France itself.

As M. Daladier argued, if the peace of Munich is to be preserved, France must consider itself in a state of "permanent mobilization for peace." French production must be increased, the budget balanced and the general economic and financial situation put on a sounder basis. To do all this, Premier Daladier demanded and has now received full financial powers to act by decree.

"There must be a moral transformation in this country," M. Daladier concluded, and that is the root of the whole matter. France will once more take its place as a leader in Europe when it has regained political stability and social solidity through the forces of moral unity.

British-Italian Accord?

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Diplomatic sources said today that Great Britain had submitted proposals for an accord with Italy in the fourth successive daily call by Lord Perth, British Ambassador, on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Details of the plan were not ascertained. Premier Mussolini was expected to lay the proposals before the Fascist Grand Council. Recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, in line with the projected French recognition of the Ethiopian Empire, was expected in diplomatic circles to be part of the plan.

Wonders of Research: Art Indebted to Machines

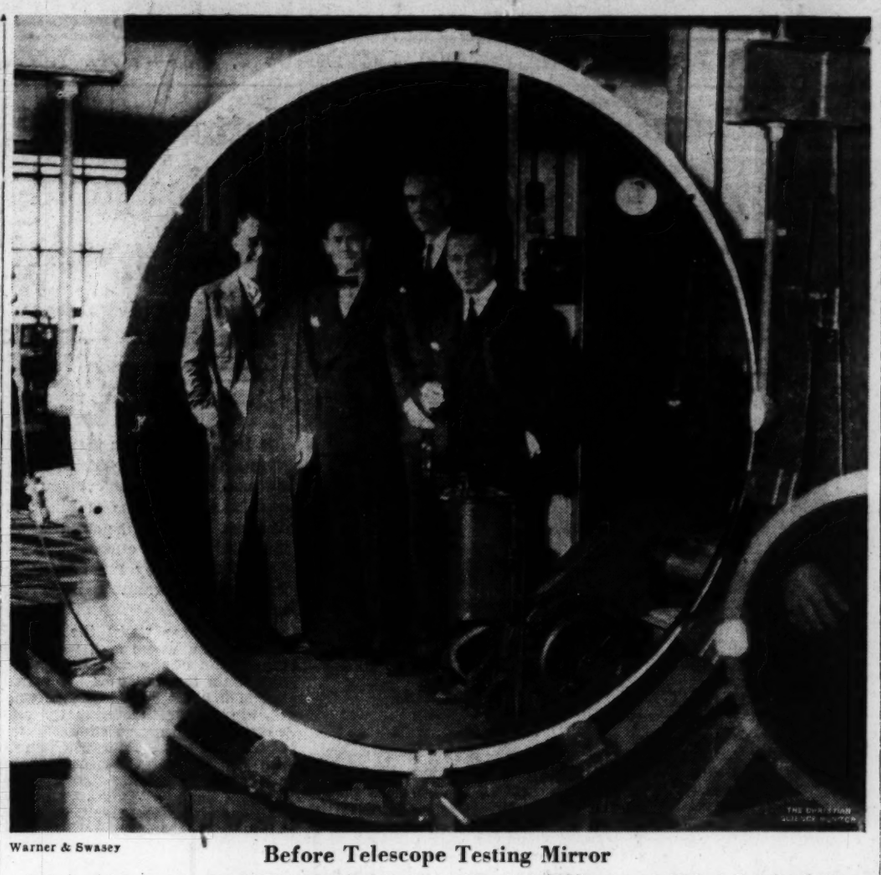
Technicians declared to assist music, poetry, and philosophy by raising standard of living — Camera catches sky-prowlers.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. James S. Thomas, President of the Chrysler Engineering Institute, had a word or two to say last week, when executives of 75 leading American industries joined with veteran employees of the Warner & Swasey Company to celebrate completion of its 50,000th turret lathe—about the "materialistic" culture natural scientists are grudgingly credited with producing.

"Without all the contributions made by the materialistic culture of which this turret lathe is a modern symbol," he said, "the world could never have developed the fine idealistic culture which has given us our artists, our poets, our great music and our philosophers. The perfection of the tools with which man does the world's work has marked his progress through the ages."

He might well have added that industry's engineers are merely applying the heritage of intelligent effort directed through pulleys, gears and levers, to accomplish the drudgery of hard labor. This, plus the apparently greater ability of Americans to work co-operatively, compromising when necessary, is credited with responsibility for the higher standard of living in the United States, a nation which has grown to become the dominant consumer of the world's major raw materials.



Warner & Swasey

Before Telescope Testing Mirror

Left to right: Charles Deeds, Vice-President Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.; Dr. James S. Thomas, President Chrysler Engineering Institute; J. C. Ward, Jr., of Pratt & Whitney; and Clifford S. Stilwell, Vice-President of Warner & Swasey; in optical shop of the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Meteor Speed Measured

In a paper read before the sixtieth meeting of the American Astronomical Society at the University of Michigan, Dr. Fred L. Whipple of Harvard College Observatory, described how bothersome vibrations of the motor used to drive star-cameras had led to the discovery of a new means of calculating the speed of meteors, or "shooting stars."

Harvard Observatory maintains a battery of cameras which are trained upon the skies every clear night to record "shooting stars" as they flash across the sky. The cameras are turned continuously during the night by motors, and always remain pointed toward the same stars. In this way the stars will show up on the film as points, while meteors make a trail.

On one such trail, Dr. Whipple found sidewise wiggles corresponding to a movement of about 20 feet. After a careful examination of the camera which took the picture, he found the wiggles were caused by motor vibrations and was thus easily able to determine the speed of the meteor by measuring the distance between the sidewise movements, and learning the time element involved.

Sunlight at the Poles

Engineers of the General Electric Company, in the search for the region on earth receiving the most sunlight, have curiously enough picked the poles, when any ordinary mortal would have chosen the equator. The poles receive 65 hours more sunlight a year than does the equator.

The explanation is that the earth's atmosphere refracts the sun's rays, so that the sun is visible even when it is below the horizon. At the equator the increase amounts to some 40 hours additional sunlight, as compared to 105 hours at the poles. Further studies closer to home disclosed that a building in New York City, for example, annually receives 4½ times more sunlight on the south side than it does on the north side.

They have it all figured out by formulas, in order that architects may plan sunporches and living rooms to receive the maximum amount of sunlight each day. Of course radiant solar energy enters into the heating problems of a building too.

Helpful Hurricanes

Ivan R. Tannehill, Chief of the Marine Division of the United States Weather Bureau, presents in popular form meteorological knowledge he has gained concerning ("Hurricanes," Princeton University Press, $3.50) in his many years of experience hunting wind storms and warning the populace of possible hurricane paths.

His purpose in writing is to place in the hands of all persons on land or sea who may at some time run the risk of hurricane experience, facts which will enable them to reduce or eliminate losses. He reviews the nature and history of hurricanes, particularly those of the West Indies and the southern United States. Strange to relate, his charts of hurricane paths from 1874 to 1933 show New England visited several times by such storms, usually considered tropical. Among other fallacies scouted is the belief that all tropical cyclones are destructive. Chief Tannehill says that not a few are actually beneficial.

"Rains accompanying them," he notes, "revive crops and replenish supplies of storage water. Even in the most destructive hurricanes, areas at some distance from the storm center, where winds are not dangerous, receive beneficial rains. Fassig found that 60 per cent of the storms that affected Puerto Rico from 1899 to 1928, inclusive, were beneficial. Only 10 per cent were overwhelmingly destructive, while 30 per cent were locally destructive but beneficial in some sections of the island."

Marriage Follows Trade

A remarkably close correspondence of the marriage rate with the trend of business conditions is shown in a survey covering a period of 67 years. From 1868 to 1935, Metropolitan Life Insurance figures disclose, the marriage rate failed only once to follow the trend of business. That was in 1918, when American participation in the World War drew off a large number of eligible young men.

A graph indicates low spots for 1878, 1884, 1893, 1896, 1907-8, 1921-22 and 1932. These are confirmed by charts as years of poor business.

When young people are restrained from marrying in times of economic stress, the survey says, depression years result in an accumulation of marriageable men and women. This accounts for an extra large number of marriages in years of business improvement.

The survey was based on a study of marriage rates in New York City, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan and Rhode Island.

Herbert B. Nichols

Martin Waves Olive Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—The olive branch of peace was extended to craft unionists in the American Federation of Labor by Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, when he recently extended to them an invitation "to join in the common cause of labor." But to those in the Committee for Industrial Organization who, he says, "seek to destroy autonomy of individual unions by guerilla methods" he sounded a battle cry.

The UAW leader, whose previous appearance in Flint had precipitated a riot, was cheered repeatedly by his followers when he spoke here. "There is plenty of room in America for both craft unions and industrial unions," he said. "What we need in America is a great united labor movement. You in Flint are blazing the trail for that movement. We are glad to hear that the CIO and the AFL in Flint are being organized along this line.

"The establishment of the right to live decently and a right to a voice in the government is the right of organized labor. If organized labor is to follow this line it must follow the line of autonomy for each individual union. This ideal is a part of and most remain a part of individual union. It must remain a part of the organization program of the CIO.

"America is union-minded today as never before. This labor movement, in order to go on, must remain true to its objectives. It cannot preach one thing and practice another; it canont use its power as a cloak for other objectives and other motives.

"No labor movement can continue that does not take its place in this country as a responsible labor movement. We are determined that the UAW shall follow this path.

"Industry itself needs organized labor," he continued. "Industry needs the strength, the intelligence, the courage manifested by organized labor to establish those conditions and those wages that will be in keeping with the welfare of all the people.

"America can only succeed as labor is successful. Let the American laborers have their fair share of what they produce and all the mines and mills will be booming within 60 days."

Farm Co-ops Urged By Head of Grange

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, declared Oct. 5 that any successful program for improving farm conditions "must be co-operative in character and must be controlled by the farmers themselves."

He spoke to 150 Grange fire insurance men attending the 43rd annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Mr. Taber said general farm conditions and unemployment are "the two major forces holding back prosperity."

He listed as the two steps necessary to better the farmers' lot:

1. Provide a larger share of the nation's income for the farmer.
2. Provide the farmer with a protected American market which can consume what he can profitably produce for it.

Pan-American Press Plans Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A convention of Pan-American journalists will be held in this City from Oct. 20 to 30, inclusive, attended by writers and reporters from many states in Central and South America, as well as from the United States and Mexico.

Concrete plans for intensification of campaigns to link the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in harmony and understanding will be advanced and discussed.

This first regular congress will also draft resolutions by which journalists may work for peace, and assist all plans for the economic and social advancement of the countries they serve.

Army Speeds Work On Defense Guns To Fight Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—By next summer the Army intends to have 300 or 400 of the world's most effective antiaircraft guns ready for any emergency.

"Not a day has been lost," Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said today in starting work on the weapons for which Congress provided $23,685,387.

Army ordnance officers began work on preliminaries when Congress voted the funds. When the recent war clouds began forming in Europe, they stayed at their desks at night, poring over reports, specifications, bids, and contracts.

Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, told Congress that the guns were the most vital of the Army's immediate needs. In an emergency involving this country, the demand for protection from air raids would be "immediate and enormous," he said.

The guns are being built at Army arsenals, but numerous private manufacturers are working on gun mounts, height finders, directors, searchlights, listening apparatus, and other equipment. Upwards of $15,000,000 in contracts already have been signed or are ready to be closed.

Capable of hurling three-inch shells five or six miles into the air, the guns are highly mobile. They can be sped quickly on their motorized carriages to the defense of any vulnerable point.

Army 'Invaders' Routed

FORT BRAGG, N. C. (AP)—The Army's most extensive air raid defense maneuvers produced conflicting claims Oct. 5 from Air Corps attackers and Coast Artillery defenders of the Fort Bragg base.

On crystal clear nights the Nation's most powerful military searchlights have failed at times to converge their beams on bombers flying two or three miles high.

"Blue" defenders have scored in the game of hide and seek when war planes of the invading "Blacks" force from Langley Field, Virginia, were unable to escape from the line of fire of antiaircraft weapons or even spot guns in the ring around Fort Bragg.

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Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo Opens American Tour on Oct. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—After a more than usually dramatic year in the field of the ballet, with reorganizations scattering America's favorite ballerinas as widely apart as New York and the Antipodes, the new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opens its six-months American tour under Leonide Massine here at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 12. The company will dance with 11 major American symphony orchestras en route.

The company, which was formed by a remnant of the former De Basil Ballet Russe combined with a nucleus of René Blum's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo (M. Blum still is in charge) early last spring, will present several illustrious new artists, seven new ballets, and expanded revivals of the classics.

As is now well known, Mr. Massine and a few faithful followers withdrew from the former Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe, then in its fifth successful American tour, last February. Among other causes of disagreement was an English lawsuit involving the rights to Mr. Massine's so-called "symphonic ballets"—"Les Présages" (Tchaikovsky), "Choreartium" (Brahms), and "Symphonie Fantastique" (Berlioz). They were choregraphed on Colonel De Basil's premises, and the decree was in his favor.

Conflict in London

After a session of conflict and negotiation between Mr. Massine, presenting new works in Monte Carlo, and Colonel de Basil, preparing for the London season, a rapprochement almost was reached. But in June, the former De Basil company opened at Covent Garden, under title of Educational Ballets, Ltd., and soon after Mr. Massine brought his separate Ballet Russe to Drury Lane.

Backstage disturbances were felt out front. The ballet house divided did not stand up too well. Finally, through intermediaries, a solution was reached. By now, two of America's favorite ballerinas—Baronova and Riabouchinska—have reached Australia's shores, where they face the prospect of touring the Antipodes indefinitely. Other valued principals and soloists—Lichine, Shabelevsky, Petroff and Jasinsky, among the men—are likewise in temporary exile. So are the dramatic mime, Tchernicheva (wife of the veteran régisseur of Daighilev days, Gregoriev) Morosova, Osata (the little Japanese girl) Gregorieva (wife of Gregoriev's son), Ladre, Lazovsky, Borovansky, and Alegerranoff.

U. S. Tour Rumored

There are rumors this company will be seen in the United States for a six weeks' tour next spring and in London in June. But they are only rumors.

Mr. Massine has so far presented three new works—"Gaîté Parisienne" (décor by Count Etienne de Beaumont and music from Offenbach), which received its world première in Monte Carlo; a choregraphed version of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (costumes and décor by Christian Berard), début also in Monte Carlo; and "St. Francis," or "Nobilissima Visione," with special score by Hindemith (scenery and costumes by Paul Tschelistcheff), first produced in London.

There is promise of a New York première on Oct. 20, for his "Bogatyri," costumes and settings by Gontcharova. Whether this is the work previously announced as "an epic ballet dealing with legendary Russian heroines," based on Borodin's Second Symphony, is not clear. Although from the inclusion of the stage designer's name, and the omission of the composer's, in the latest announcement, it seems likely.

No Date Set

In the offing has floated a rather perfervid-sounding piece, "Tristan Fou," by the surrealist artist, Salvador Dali, which rumor has clothed in strange garments of music, décor, and choreography. But no production date for this work has been announced.

Other ballets new to this country are "Icare," to percussion accompaniment (settings by Eugene Berman), by Serge Lifar, who left the Paris Opera to join Mr. Massine; and Fokine's "Don Juan" (Gluck) and "L'Epreuve d'Amour" (Mozart—with Derain décor), the latter two first produced for the René Blum company.

Besides Lifar, who has been seen here briefly, the roster of dancers new to America includes Alicia Markova of London, Nini Theilade, Danish-Javanese dancer of recent London successes, Mia Slavenska, premiere danseuse of the Zagreb Opera Ballet and the French film, "La Mort du Cygne," and the British dancer, Frederic Franklin.

Two more of America's favorites—Toumanova, coming out of her long California retirement for rest, study, and filming under Rouben Mamoulian, to rejoin the company this month, and Danilova, the classicist, who, with Mr. Massine, was among the youngest members of Diaghilev's company in its latter years—will be seen here with the new company. Also, the ablé American dancer, Roland Guérard, who in the past has had his turn at the Australian tour with a second De Basil company, Lubov Rostova, Marc Platoff, and Eugenie Delarova, accomplished comédienne and wife of Mr. Massine.

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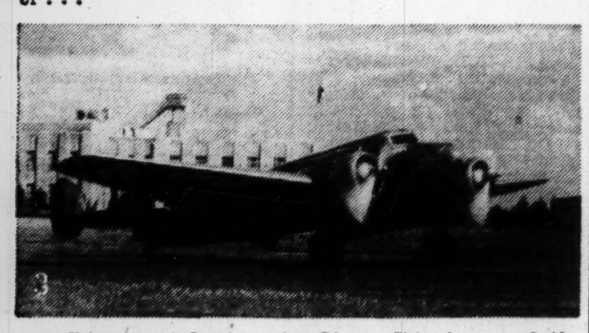

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Entire Roman Empire Reached in the Spread of Early Christianity—When Judaism Rejected the Nazarene's Teachings Disciples Turned to Gentiles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fourth of 56 Articles

There is little reason to believe that at first the followers of the Nazarene anticipated the founding of a new religious organization. Were not the firmly established synagogues ready to accept the new doctrines and methods of worship? To those enthusiasts who had heard the precious words from Jesus' lips, had witnessed the marvels of his healing works and the resurrection, it seemed incredible that any should deny the authority so convincingly exemplified. Little did these disciples realize the extent of prejudice that so often renders the minds of men adamantine in matters of worship and ritual. They and their fellow-Christians through many centuries were to feel the cruel effects of this opposition to unfamiliar concepts of God and man.

There is little or nothing either in Biblical or secular literature to indicate that the early Christians desired or expected to separate themselves from the religion of their fathers, the Judaism which reached back to Abraham and Moses. When it appeared, however, that the Jews as a body would have none of these new doctrines, the disciples of a necessity turned to the Gentiles. This opposition of the Jews made it comparatively easy for them to abandon their old traditions. The very attitude of the religious zealots of the synagogue facilitated the transition. In fact, the words of Jesus spoken to his faithful disciples after the resurrection plainly commanded that his teachings should be taken to "all nations" (Matt.28:19).

Holding firmly to monotheism, the Jehovistic idea of Deity gave way to the sublime concept of God as Spirit, as Life, and as Love, as Jesus so plainly taught. And the Gentile thought, impregnated with and in a degree liberated through the influence of Greek philosophy, became the fertile ground upon which the good seed of spiritual truth was sown broadcast by the early missionaries—the redoubtable Paul, energetic Peter, and the others. Furthermore, the doctrine of personal salvation, never promulgated by the synagogue, made strong appeal to the submerged masses for whom the sun of salvation had ever been obscured. While the Greek philosophy had mentalized the problem of existence, neither it nor the Jewish religion had by any means attained to the clear concept of Deity and of the real man, God's image, set forth by Jesus. Doctrine like the teaching of Plato was a step, however, toward the higher concept of Deity, the spiritually mental idea of God.

Answered in John's Gospel

The problem of the Logos, so much discussed by the Greek philosophers and with such variance of opinion regarding its nature and meaning, found its complete answer in the Gospel of John. "In the beginning was the Word, (the Logos) and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." John manifestly saw the Logos as the Christ, the Word of Truth, at one with its divine source, and in that sense partaker of the divine essence.

As we have seen, the early happenings in the development of Christianity are obscure. If we were to depend wholly upon the narrative of Acts, we should conclude that the disciples remained in Jerusalem until individually they set out upon their missionary tasks.

Mark, however, makes it clear that such was not the course of events. He states the words of Jesus thus: "But after that I am risen, I will go before you into Galilee." Again, the message of the young man at the tomb was: "But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee: There shall ye see him."

It is logical to conclude from these statements that the disciples were obedient and proceeded to Galilee. Matthew also plainly states this (XXVIII:16). The story of the early morning breakfast on the shore of the Lake, as recited in John, seems likewise, in part at least, to corroborate this conclusion, although the sequence of events is not in harmony in the two accounts. Quite likely after the experience at the "sea of Tiberias," that is, of Galilee, the disciples returned to Jerusalem, where occurred the events as related in Mark XVI and Luke XXIV.

Nucleus of Christian Church

Turning again to Acts, we conclude that the disciples settled down for a time in Jerusalem and formed a synagogue of their own. Under the Law, any 10 Jews could form a synagogue, and it appears that this privilege was invoked in forming the nucleus of the Christian Church. While these early Christians held doctrines opposed to those of the orthodox Jews, yet there was still much in common between them.

Professor Lake names three particulars in which "this synagogue of the Nazarenes," as the disciples were then called, differed from the doctrine of the Jews: "(1) They held the opinion that they were inspired, at least at intervals, by the Spirit of God; (2) they followed a special kind of communistic rule which they probably regarded as fulfilling the teachings of Jesus; (3) they held and preached distinctive opinions about Jesus himself" ("Landmarks of Early Christianity," page 31).

The experience at the Ascension, when the Holy Spirit was breathed upon the disciples, warranted them in holding to the belief that they were divinely inspired and therefore were to become the instruments for the dissemination of the Gospel truth. From Acts, the conclusion is reached that since the return in the near future of their Messiah and Saviour was eagerly awaited, the disposal of their possessions would relieve them of that much of hindrance to the full benefits of the spiritual experience just ahead.

That the Jews in general failed utterly to grasp the import and purpose of the Nazarene's mission and works made imperative the necessity to form an organization entirely separate from the established synagogue, if his teachings and salvation were to be presented to the world. And this necessity was urgent. Even though within the synagogue itself there was a wide range of doctrine, there was general agreement as to the authority of the Law to which all were obedient, at least in name. The differences, however, which were the foundation stones of the new religion, set the early Christians definitely apart from their Jewish fellows.

"Science of Things Divine"

Richard Hooker's query as to what constitutes theology is illuminating. "Theology, what is it, but the Science of things Divine?" may readily be seen to include orderly knowledge of the concept of God as set forth in the New Testament, of God's relation to man and of man's relation to Him.

So great was the disagreement between the anthropomorphic concept of Deity as set forth in some parts of the Old Testament (and which represented the commonly accepted idea of the Jews) and the spiritual concept set forth by Jesus, and the resulting change in the idea of man in God's likeness, the image of Spirit, not of matter, that this separation was unavoidable. The new wine could not be contained in the old bottles. There must be a new instrumentality, another institution, to carry the Gospel to the waiting world. It is difficult today, in view of the tremendous hold which Christianity has upon the world, to realize the difficulties which faced the small but resolute band who had consecrated their lives to the high purpose of spreading the truth about God and man as revealed to the prophet of Nazareth.

Eusebius, who in the early part of the fourth century wrote the first comprehensive history of early Christianity, said he had embarked upon a desert and untrodden task. And yet he had at hand the most complete library on the subject at that time in the world. He lived in Palestine and was a man of much learning and unusual ability in application. He had available the most authentic documents relating to the works of the Apostles then extant, yet he regarded the task as almost insuperable.

Reached Empire's Frontiers

Within a century and a half after the crucifixion, the teachings of the first Christian had penetrated to the farthest confines of the vast Roman Empire, even beyond its limits. And furthermore, so closely knit in thought and purpose were the bands of disciples that the effect of any untoward happening in any part of Christendom was almost immediately felt throughout its extent. It has been said that any disturbance felt by the Christians in Antioch quickly reverberated in Rome: any disquiet in Phrygia echoed in Carthage; any fear in Paris was felt in Athens.

That the movement was sustained by some power apart from men is the one conclusion justified by the fact that without military power, so dominant in human affairs at that period, without funds for its dissemination, and without the support of the civic authorities, it was able to prove itself to be the most potent influence in the whole Roman Empire.

To the reader of the book of Acts it appears that before Paul's experience in Damascus, the story of the teachings of the Nazarene, of his healing works, of his crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension was known in but a small part of the civilized world. And just how this diffusion of knowledge in a comparatively small territory was effected is not known. Basic facts, however, are clear. In the Synagogue of the "Libertines and Cyrenians and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia," certain members, as we have seen, rose in dispute against Stephen, but they were not able to refute his inspired logic; and even though he made a long and forceful explanation of the faith that was in him, he was attacked and stoned to death. Thus began, in so far as the record shows, that intensive hatred and persecution of the followers of the Nazarene prophet, which lasted for nearly three centuries. This incident, it seems, started the dispersion of the faithful to the Gentile world, for it was apparent that there was little possibility of the new Gospel finding fertile ground within the confines of Orthodox Jewry.

First Spread Eastward

There is evidence that Christianity first spread eastward. This may be accounted for by the presence in Mesopotamia of many Jews, descendants of the exiled, who had found dwelling in the East preferable to life in troubled Jerusalem. Eusebius speaks of correspondence extant in his time which touches upon this subject. The story is that King Abgar of Edessa, having heard of the works of Jesus, had written him a letter asking him to come to his city. Jesus had replied that after his resurrection he would send a teacher to heal him. Afterward, the Master had instructed Thomas to send Thaddeus, one of the 70, who healed and converted Abgar. Later Thaddeus became Bishop of Edessa. While most scholars regard the story as unreliable, it may well be an example of events that took place as the Gospel spread to the eastward.

The career of the 12 Apostles subsequent to the death of Stephen is an unsolved problem. Many traditions have sprung up regarding them, most of which are not well founded. It seems certain, however, that James, brother of John, was slain by Herod Agrippa I. The book of Acts tells us that Peter was imprisoned and released. The conclusion is reached from Peter's first Epistle that he, as an evangelist, spent some time among the cities of Asia Minor. It is held by many that he ended his days in Rome, after heroic service as a missionary of the Gospel. Philip went to Syria to spread the new doctrine, and tradition has built several stories as to the subsequent career of John. Contemporaneous history contains no reference to them, and in the third century Origen and Clement tell very little about them. Eusebius quotes Origen as citing a tradition to the effect that Thomas went to Parthia. Andrew to Scythia. John to Asia Minor. It is also held that all except John suffered violent deaths.

New Testament Modernizer's Task

Dr. Goodspeed publishes Apocrypha in vernacular English to complement his earlier work.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, whose American translation of the New Testament from the original Greek into vernacular English exceeds 100,000 circulation, has just published the Apocrypha from original Greek sources and is at work with the New Testament committee on a revision of the American Standard Version.

Dr. Goodspeed is Professor Emeritus of Biblical Greek in the University of Chicago. His reverent devotion to making the Bible better known is reflected in his writings, so that the privilege of visiting him in his study sent me off eagerly to his country residence at Paradise Island, Plum Lake, Wisconsin. In this cool and refreshing retreat, the New Testament Section of the American Standard Bible Committee met last summer at Dr. Goodspeed's invitation.

Revision Comittee

The American Standard Version of the Bible, (the work of the American Revision Committee of 1870-85) is being revised under the auspices of the International Council of Religious Education, and a committee of 16 revisers has been organized. The roster of revisers, as guests of Dr. Goodspeed, includes the notable names of Dean Luther A. Weigle and Millar Burrows of Yale, Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard, Clarence Craig of Oberlin, James Moffatt of Union, Frederick Grant of Seabury-Western Divinity School of Evanston, and W. Russell Bowie of Grace Church, New York. These scholars are engaged in an intensive revision of the Gospels for which smaller committees have made elaborate preparation of materials in advance. The committee has been devoting eight hours a day to steady committee work, and gratifying progress is being made. It is hoped the undertaking will be completed in five years. Then a revised form of the American Standard Version will be published to replace the present one.

If you ask Professor Goodspeed how he happened to embark upon his American translation of the New Testament from the original Greek, you would see the countenance of the learned Doctor glow with spiritual zeal and reverence for the Holy Scriptures.

It was in the autumn of 1920 that the Professor inaugurated his activities in translating the New Testament. He read his translation of Mark in the Divinity Chapel of the University of Chicago. He was experimenting to see the sort of reception it would command, and found that he was listened to with a rapt attention that he had never before commanded. Evidently, there was a real need to be supplied.

"When I concluded my self-appointed task in 1923," the Doctor commented, "I arose from my desk with a great sense of two things regarding the New Testament. One was that that sacred compilation possessed an extremely moral elevation. Morally it is the most elevated thing in the world. The other factor was my realization of the intense feeling with which the New Testament is charged. It is not cold nor commonplace, but radiates an intensity of feeling, of which I had never before been so conscious."

Enthusiastic Response

The response to the announcement of the translation was surprising. Two whole months before the translation was ready, a reporter sought an interview, for which the Professor was not at all prepared. In fact, it was the last thing he wanted. Yielding to the reporter's persistency, he agreed to an interview on conidtion that a release of it be forwarded to the Associated Press. The very next afternoon a local newspaper proposed to publish the translation serially, and this without having seen the translation! But they had, that is, the 200 words of it put on the wires by the Associated Press. So as soon as the translation appeared two months later, about 20 newspapers all over the United States published it serially, and it received an extraordinary hearing.

Shortly afterward a storm of protest was raised because of the omission of the word "candle" from the translation.

"Now, you know," said the Professor, "that in New Testament times there were no candles. The people used pottery lamps."

King James Version

Professor Goodspeed is the grateful possessor of a copy of one of the first printings of the King James Bible—indeed, it is the chief treasure of his extensive library. It is an original copy of the 1611 printing.

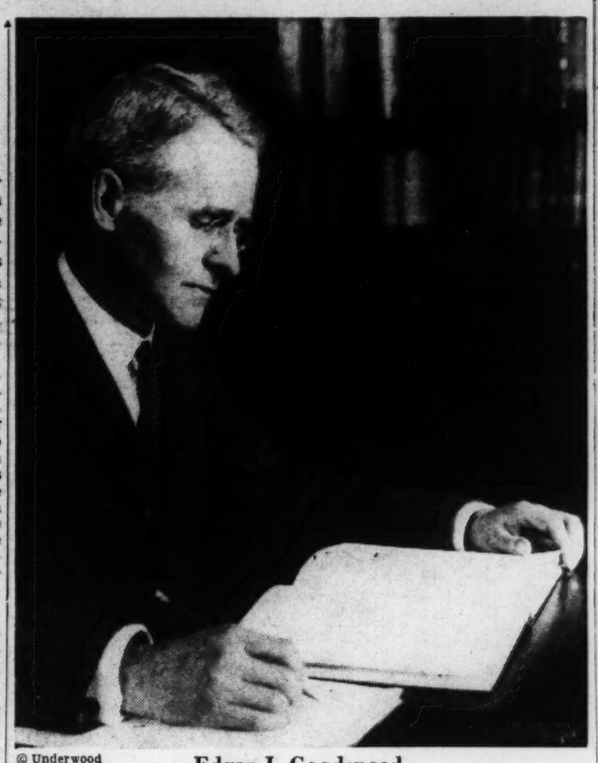
Professor Goodspeed is very definite in his reverential regard for the King James version of tne Bible. As the fruit of more than 75 years of revision of the English Bible, it occupies a unique place as a sacred monument of English literature and a treasure of Christian liturgy. Every line of it is freighted with religious association for all. Its place is perfectly secure.

It should be borne in mind that the old verse division, invented in 1551 by Robert Estienne, the French printer, and the chapter divisions devised by Stephen Langton, the English Archbishop of Canterbury about 1200, often interrupt continuity and coherence. Doctor Goodspeed is of the conviction that probably every book of the New Testament was intended to be read through at a single sitting, and even the longest of them can be read in two hours. It is this continuous and coherent understanding of the New Testament which must be made available, he thinks, and which the modern translation seeks to achieve.

Professor Goodspeed's latest publication is his American translation of the Apocrypha, off the press Oct. 3. For some years he had been urged to consider the need for a modern translation of that mysterious fringe on the Old Testament, which so many Bible printings now omit. The Apocrypha formed the religious background of New Testament times, and were an integral part of the King James version. In fact, soon after 1610, George Abbot, an English prelate who was King James' principal New Testament reviser, made an ordinance that anyone who printed the English Bible without the Apocrypha should be imprisoned for a year.

While individual books of the Apocrypha have been translated from time to time by scholars here and there, no one seems to have undertaken a complete translation of the Greek Apocrypha directly into English. Even the Revised Version of 1895 of the Apocrypha by the English Revision Committee rested mainly upon the King James version, which in turn rested ultimately upon Miles Coverdale's translation of the Apocrypha from the Latin in 1535.

A. Lincoln Rothblum



© Underwood

Edgar J. Goodspeed

Teachers From East and West Meet in Akron Exchange Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A tang of salt air from the east and west coasts, figuratively speaking, has blown in upon the Akron school system lately, together with a wind from the clean-swept prairies.

For two coast cities and one prairie city are sehding teachers here this year, in exchange for Akron teachers who have already gone to their new classrooms in these far-flung cities of the country.

Meanwhile, with broadened views and international concepts of education, two other Akron teachers have returned to their classrooms after a year spent teaching in the schools of England as "exchange teachers."

Ralph H. Waterhouse, Superintendent of Schools, has long believed that the plan of exchanging teachers will bring to the school-teaching program of Akron fresher and broader ideas.

"The plan will offset the provincialism that develops in a school system which employs only local teachers," he says.

So from South Portland, Maine, with the twang of the New England accent in her speech and the background of a seacoast town, comes Miss Ina McCausland, who is "swapping places" with Miss Lucile Gustafson, Akron teacher.

From the other end of the Continent Miss Anna Malstrom, of Spokane, Wash., has arrived, who is taking the place of Miss Dorothea Knight, who has gone to Spokane.

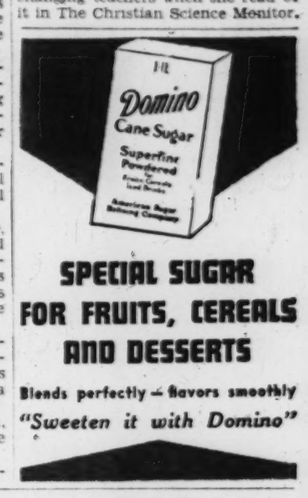
David Turnipseed of Fargo, N. D., is exchanging with Miss Grace Behling of Akron.

The two teachers who have returned from a year in Europe are Miss Dora Tausch, who exchanged places with Miss Winifred Rhodes of Surrey, England, and Miss Eulalie Sauve, who exchanged with Miss Mary Whyte of Yorkshire.

Highly enthusiastic over their foreign experiences, these two report that they found school methods in England" not as progressive as ours, although they are more thorough, perhaps."

Both Miss Tausch and Miss Sauve were loud in their praises of the hospitality of the English people.

Miss McCausland said she first learned of the Akron plan of exchanging teachers when she read of it in The Christian Science Monitor.



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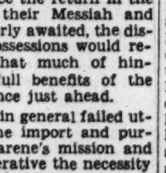
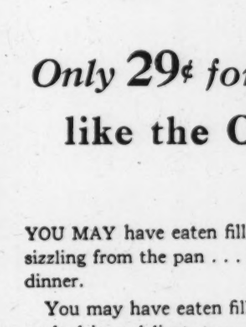


THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA



TASTY NEW WAY TO MAKE RICE CROQUETTES

Crisp, tender, wholesome

Rice croquettes with cheese sauce are an old story. But it's a delightful new discovery to taste rice croquettes like these, with the tasty cheese filling cooked right in them! And they have such a crispy, delicate crust. For they're fried the Spry way. Be *sure* to use Spry, the new, purer, creamier, ALL-vegetable shortening, for best results.

Bake with Spry, too, and see what light cakes, tender, flaky pastry it gives you. And so quickly mixed. "Spry's so marvelously creamy, it mixes like magic," say cooking experts for 281 home-making schools. Get Spry today and make these tempting croquettes. They're a wonderful meatless main dish.

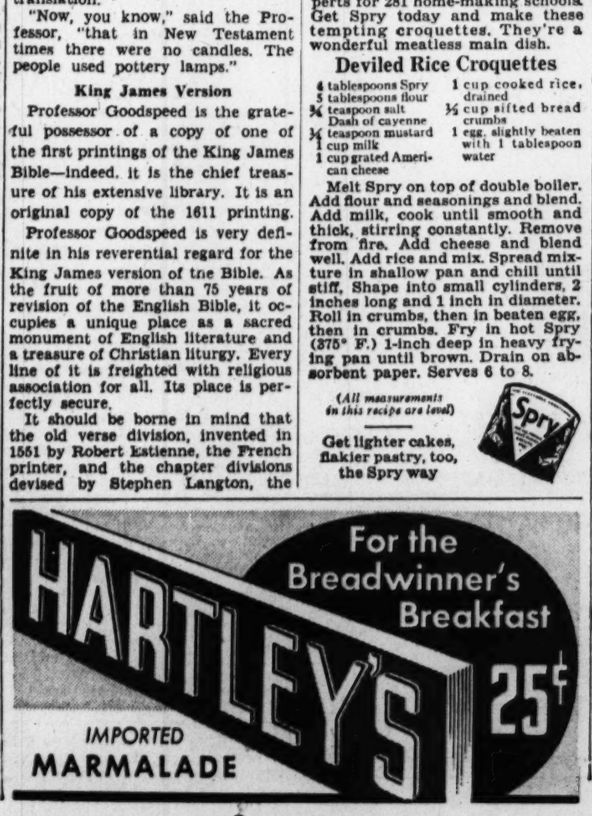
Deviled Rice Croquettes

4 tablespoons Spry
5 tablespoons flour
¾ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
¼ teaspoon mustard
1 cup milk
1 cup grated American cheese
1 cup cooked rice, drained
½ cup sifted bread crumbs
1 egg, slightly beaten with 1 tablespoon water

Melt Spry on top of double boiler. Add flour and seasonings and blend. Add milk, cook until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Add cheese and blend well. Add rice and mix. Spread mixture in shallow pan and chill until stiff. Shape into small cylinders, 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter. Roll in crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in crumbs. Fry in hot Spry (375° F.) 1-inch deep in heavy frying pan until brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serves 6 to 8.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

Get lighter cakes, flakier pastry, too, the Spry way



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Anglo-French Premiers Called Peace Pioneers by Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 6—From Germany's viewpoint the resignation of Dr. Eduard Beneš as President of Czechoslovakia, means two things, both satisfactory to the Reich.

First, it opens the way for friendly co-operation between Berlin and what remains of Czechoslovakia.

The second is that it symbolizes the complete elimination of the former French system of checks and balances in Central and Eastern Europe which Dr. Beneš had consistently supported.

Dr. Beneš' departure from office is pictured in German newspapers as concluding one European era, and the beginning of another. He is represented as symbolizing the Versailles system with its various alliances built round the League of Nations.

Pioneers in New School

It is pointed out that Dr. Beneš resigned at the very moment when Europe's two great Western democracies were expressing confidence through their Parliaments in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier who are described as "pioneers of Europe's new school of thought."

With Dr. Beneš removed, Germany's official press sees a greater opportunity for German-Czech co-operation. It declares that the Czech nation possesses sufficient national virtues and unspent strength to rebuild on a sounder basis "for the new future which recognizes the lines of history, geography, and ecohitherto been tied."

Bonds of Co-operation Stressed

One Berlin newspaper commented, "Whether they like it or not, Germans and Czechs must live together in Central Europe. It is now possible to substitute the bonds of co-operation for the chains of hate with which these people have hitherto been tied."

With few minor exceptions the German Government has been pleased by the decision at the Ambassadors Conference concerning the Czech boundaries and details of German occupation. The spirit of compromise shown by the Czech representatives here has been noted with especial satisfaction. The Czechs have yielded to almost all of the German demands, so that swift agreement has been possible on almost every point.

Hitler Opens Relief Drive

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, just returned from a victorious entry into Sudetenland, urged his people last night to help foreign nations realize that they were dealing not with "one man, but with an entire nation."

Opening the annual winter relief campaign at Berlin's Sportspalast with a 29-minute address, the Führer made a fervent appeal that all Germany contribute. "No sacrifice can be too great for our community spirit," he said.

The Führer thanked his large audience for standing behind him in the last critical weeks in which his demands for a territorial settlement with Czechoslovakia were met bloodlessly by the Four-Power Munich Compact.

He said all his accomplishments in the past six years of National Socialist power were made possible "because the whole people stood behind me and was ready for every sacrifice. . . .

"Without this unity, solution of our problems would have been impossible. . . .

"Certainly I have had great help from abroad. I have already referred to that great man, Benito Mussolini. But I must also thank the other two great statesmen (British Prime Minister Chamberlain and French Premier Daladier), who realized the greatness of our time. . . .

"I hope in a few days the problem will have been solved. By Oct. 10 we will have occupied all sections (of Czechoslovakia) which belong to us. One of the most serious crises of Europe has been averted. . . ."

Germany owed a heavy debt of gratitude to the men and women of Sudetenland, who for 20 years, he said, had kept up their faith in ultimate union with Germany.

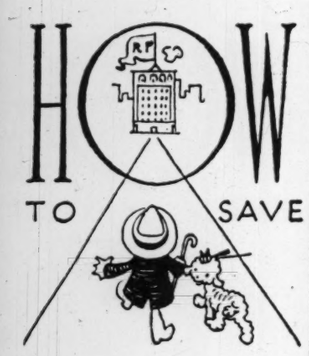
"This gratitude can best be shown by contributing liberally to the Winter Relief Organization, whose funds will be primarily devoted to Sudetenland and also to those sections of Austria which are poorest and neediest."

When Herr Hitler finished, the crowd in the Sportspalast shouted in chorus, "We thank our Führer!" and sang two national anthems.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels introduced Herr Hitler, saying he had just returned from Sudetenland, where "the hearts of the whole nation followed him."

Dr. Goebbels said that behind the guns of Germany's Army there stood field kitchens to feed hungry Sudetens and disclosed that 45,000,000 marks (nominally $18,000,000) had been assigned to relieve the distress in Sudetenland.

Rogers Peet



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Prague Moving Into Reich Orbit

Czechs threatened with complete crushing of nation if President stayed in office.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 6—President Beneš' resignation is viewed by this embarassed Republic as the most recent "benefit" this Republic received from the Munich "peace with honor."

To the Czech view, the resignation adds the yielding of their ruler to appease Germany in addition to surrendering more and more territory to the Reich's bloodless annexation.

Recalling the Sept. 26 speech of Reichsführer Hitler in which he characterized the Czech-German issue as "not a question of Czechoslovakia but a question of Herr Beneš," there seems little doubt but that the President's resignation was required to fill the German desire. There appears no evidence that the wish of the Czechoslovakian people themselves can account for his yielding his office.

The press here describes it as resulting "from the irreconcilable will of another to whom we must bow in the interests of Central European peace." And it is no secret that the Czechoslovak Government was faced with the alternative of accepting the Beneš resignation or meeting the Reich's support for the complete Polish and Hungarian territorial claims against Czechoslovakia—in other words for its complete breakup.

The Government here might conceivably have refused and called on England to fulfill its newly given promise to protect the Czechoslovak frontiers but everyone here realized the theoretical nature of the promise at the present time.

Departure Appropriate

Mr. Beneš' departure was in many ways appropriate since, in the view of many here, there goes with him from the European as well as the Czechoslovak scene certain ideals for which he had labored such as the League of Nations, the rights of small nations, and peace through arbitration. Mr. Beneš has been criticized by his own countrymen for many of his actions, particularly the military pact with Soviet Russia, but it is no secret that it was not liking for Soviet ideas but the search for some power to guarantee Czechoslovak borders against the growing might of the Third Reich which led to signing that pact in June, 1935.

Mr. Beneš' work at Geneva and here is too well known to need repetition just now, but one thing must be said. It is that all who followed his actions during the last six trying months will say that he leaves the scene of his great triumphs more magnificently than any conqueror.

Uncertainty exists momentarily as to his successor. It is generally expected that for a short while the President's functions will be performed by the Government as a whole. But that this step will lead to developments in a direction which will end, and that very soon, in a German-Czechoslovak understanding appears indicated by every development here.

Cannot Resist Reich

A significant article appeared, yesterday signed by Stanislav Yester, the pseudonym of a former member of the general staff, who is a regular contributor to Lidove Noviny. He wrote:

"If anyone imagines that in the future we can perform a military wonder, that we can successfully resist Germany if she attacks us, then he is either a criminal agitator or a fool. We cannot, with our new frontiers, stand as a military power against Germany, so it will be impossible to participate in any coalition against that country. Our future policy must be realistically based upon this fact.

"Whether we like it or not, we must establish good relations with Germany, a country with which we should have reached an agreement long ago had not the 'gentlemen' of the West always threatened us by notice of abandoning their alliances."

Another important official pronouncement yesterday was Premier San Syrovy's program for the new Government. He placed main emphasis upon economic reconstruction, and a large measure of decentralization and autonomy for the various regions, especially Slovakia and Ruthenia.

"Work and Bread for All"

Work and bread for all is the new slogan, with everything directed toward re-establishing a firm basis in an ordered and secure currency. Meanwhile, it is remarkable how firmly the currency has withstood all political upheavals of the past few months, thanks to the determination of the people and the foresight of their leaders. Particularly important will be new communications, especially railways and waterway, for linking up various parts of the new Republic, as a means of creating work.

So much has been happening within the country itself that even ever-onward creeping occupation by German troops in new zones of territory has passed almost without comment here. Reactions to the occupation through the refugee problem, however, show themselves markedly.

It is now estimated that altogether a hundred thousand refugees of Czechs, Germans, and Jews have left the Sudeten German areas during the past few months.

Number of registered exiles is given as 36,000.

Tragedy is that as many as possible of these are being sent back to the new territory occupied by the Germans.

Even the Social Democrats, against whom the new rulers will use their own special methods of instruction, have been returned. Many of those sent back, it is reliably reported, are being housed in the Castle of Count Thun at Teschen, hitherto used by the Czechs as a prison.

Similar to Austria

Plans for dealing with these returned refugees similar to those which the National Socialists employed in Austria are being worked out. The local Sudeten German Volunteer Corps have a list of those politically "untrustworthy" and they know how to proceed against them.

No complaints, however, have been heard against the Reich soldiers. Their conduct is exemplary as it was in the case of the occupation of Vienna. In fact it is reported that the German soldiers two days ago shot two members of the Sudeten Volunteer Corps for looting.

The Czechs have been criticized in certain quarters for refusing to allow these refugees to remain, but it is obvious that they cannot remain without gravely imperilling the new "remnant" State. The only solution appears for the empires with big open spaces to offer some territory to these people.

Seven hundred refugees, mainly Jews and Social Democrats from Vienna who had lived in Brunn since the Reich occupation, have also had orders to leave the country. But there is a grave question of where they can go.

Slovaks and Ruthenians

A conference of the Slovak and Ruthenian Parties at Sillein will, according to reliable information, finally settle the problem which is causing Prague some concern; namely, uncertainty as to whether the Slovaks will demand absolute separation from Bohemia and Moravia. It is naturally disturbing under existing conditions. But conference is expected to reveal that the Slovak Clericals and Agrarians, and Ruthenian parties all will seek a settlement within the borders of this State, and, having been granted autonomy rights from Prague, they will enter the Government to co-operate loyally in the new State. The so-called Slovak Legion, the formation of which was reported from Vienna, is not supported by the genuine Slovaks and its immediate disappearance will be the best proof of its futility.

Nobel Peace Prize Asked for Benes

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 6

H. G. Wells suggested in a letter to the London Times today that former President Benes of Czechoslovakia be given the Nobel Peace Prize.

"Amid the tumult of rejoicing into which our recent war panic has dissolved," the British historian and author wrote, "I think every intelligent man and woman will turn with gratitude to Dr. Benes, to whose moderation and wisdom our respite is so manifestly due.

"Could there be a worthier recipient of the next Nobel Peace Prize than he?"

Czechs send refugees back into Sudeten areas—Resistance called impossible.

Benes Says He Quit Post To Ease Work of New State

PRAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš letter resigning the Presidency of Czechoslovakia, read to the nation in a broadcast yesterday by Premier Gen. Jan Syrovy, follows:

The eventful three years of my Presidency have culminated in the very sad events of these last days.

They have weighed upon our spirits and our hearts, but they have not broken our faith nor our ideals toward our people, our nation and our State—ideals which have inspired and which always will inspire our people.

These historic events have changed the whole basis of our existence. I have played such a large part in these developments that I have had to consider seriously what should be my duty under the changed conditions.

I came to office under circumstances which were entirely different and I must take this fact into account. Circumstances have changed so completely that I feel that my remaining in office might constitute an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront this State.

This is chiefly in regard to the international situation and with a view to rapid development of a collaboration with our neighbors.

We have now constituted a new Government which will be a Government of calm, or order, of economic efforts and of social reconstruction—a Government which will aim chiefly at internal development and I am convinced it will succeed in its efforts.

But I realize that in these new conditions it is essential for me to withdraw from office. That does not mean that I evade my responsibility in this difficult situation or that I am leaving a vessel that is in a storm.

I only wish to facilitate the development of the policy of the Government, both in external and internal affairs.

That is why I place my resignation in your hands, Mr. Prime Minister, in order that you may take the necessary steps which the situation calls for.

I thank you and your colleagues for your collaboration and I wish you every success. I am fully convinced that a better period is before us, a period of successful labor and of prosperity for the new State and for all our Czechoslovak people.

Czechs to Seek Peace

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gen. Jan Syrovy, Premier, radiocast on Oct. 5 the following message to the Czechoslovak nation:

"Our policy will aim at friendly relations with everybody. In order to live in security it is necessary to cultivate good relations with our neighbors.

"We propose to reorganize our administration and seek support of all our people, Czechs, Slovaks, and subcarpathian Russians (Ruthenians).

"This is the objective of the new Government.

"Our policy is based on wide decentralization of administration. We hope there will be no unemployment. The country is able to provide work for everybody. Work and bread for everyone will be the objective of our policy.

"Agriculture, which is the foundation of the State, will be the special concern of the Government. We plan to realize our program on the basis of social justice.

"I appeal to you all to work in calm and confidence.

"We shall do everything in our power to give satisfaction to the justified claims of the Slovaks and subcarpathian Russians. Our State will be based on equality of the three peoples.

"We commence a new era today. The Czechs and Slovaks are brothers."

[At this point the National Anthem was played, a four-minute silence was observed and General Syrovy then read the letter in which Eduard Beneš resigned as President of Czechoslovakia.]

Czechs Aver Zeal For World's Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite its difficulties, Czechoslovakia will participate in the 1939 World's Fair as scheduled, the nation's Consulate General has informed Fair officials. A contract for the Czechoslovak pavilion was signed Sept. 10, and the country also planned to exhibit in the U. S. Government's Hall of Nations.

The exhibit may be reduced in size because some industries in the Sudeten area, ceded to Germany, were to have participated.

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British United On Arming As Peace Bulwark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—The general trend of political development here appears to point toward greatly increased armaments. Hitherto Right Wing Conservatives have been practically alone in pressing for this, while Liberals and Labor have stoutly opposed it. Since the Munich conference, however, a complete change has become apparent.

This change is the outcome of what Mr. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech in the House of Commons last night went so far as to describe as "a total and unmitigated defeat," suffered by the democracies over Czechoslovakia at the hands of the totalitarian powers.

Left wing opinion here is not any less hesitant than in the past about putting its trust in piling up the means to carry on warfare. It still believes strongly that the need for resort to such a lamentable expedient might have been avoided if Britain's policy had been different.

Something for the Future

The Left Wing leaders talk about the possibility of eventual disarmament, but from preaching its immediate adoption they have come to look upon it as something only to be hoped for at some period in the future.

Argument is thus heard in Labor circles today that the way to make Herr Hitler agree to disarm is to show him that he will otherwise be left behind in the arms race he has started.

"We cannot afford to relax our efforts," the Prime Minister said. Earl Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain's predecessor in the Premiership, would "mobilize our industry tomorrow." The Opposition leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, has been saying that the position is "one of great danger," with France, Britain's one great ally, sunk to a second-class state." Mr. Hugh Dalton, another of Labor's main pillars in the Parliamentary debate, regards the future with "very deep forebodings indeed," and complains of Britain's inadequate defenses.

Wants Thorough Job Done

Even the Manchester Guardian says:

"The logical course and, it is a desperate one for many of us, is to do what lies in our power to compel the Government to do the job (of rearmament) properly."

This eminently pacifist newspaper also discusses "industrial mobilization on a large scale," and advocates "some form of national register" as "valuable beginning."

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had Commons as a whole with him yesterday when he argued that although the Munich agreement had been made under a German threat of war that was no reason for rejecting it and thereby subjecting Europe to the dire alternative that would then have remained.

Even Mr. Churchill—impregnable as he proved in denouncing the tardiness of Earl Baldwin's conversion to the need for rearmament—found himself convincingly answered by a loud shout of "peace," when he ventured to ask rhetorically what Mr. Chamberlain had been able to secure by his "immense exertions" at Munich.

Churchill Assails Munich Pact As Defeat of First Magnitude

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, characterized as a "disaster of the first magnitude" to Britain and France the agreement of Munich which bought peace at the price of dismembering Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Churchill, who is virtually in revolt against his own Conservative Party, during debate in the Commons, predicted that "all countries of central and eastern Europe will make the best terms they can" with Germany now, warning that Britain itself was even in danger of being drawn into the Nazi orbit.

Some of Mr. Churchill's points during discussion of the "Munich Accord" were:

"The utmost the Prime Minister (Chamberlain) was able to gain for Czechoslovakia has been that the German Dictator, instead of snatching his victuals from the table, has been content to have them served to him course by course. . . .

"Unmitigated Defeat"

"We have sustained a total unmitigated defeat and France has suffered even more than we have. . . .

"One pound sterling was demanded at pistol-point. When it was given, two pounds were asked and then finally the Dictator agreed to take one pound, seventeen shillings and the rest in promises of good will for the future. . . .

"Czechoslovakia, left to herself, would (last summer) have been able to get better terms than we have given her. They could hardly have been worse."

Mr. Churchill asserted Britain should have joined with others to prevent German encroachment on Czechoslovakia saying that "a combination of France and Britain, maintaining contact with Russia, would have given strength to those forces in Germany which resisted Hitler's new design. . . .

"Silent, mournful, beaten and broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness.

Defeat Without War

"Can you blind yourself to the great change? . . . We have sustained a defeat without war and the whole equilibrium of Europe has been challenged."

Mr. Churchill, in his speech, envisaged the "unendurable" prospect of Britain's "falling into the orbit of influence of Nazi Germany and our existence becoming dependent on their good will or pleasure.

"The power which burns Christian ethics, which cheers its onward course by barbarous paganism, which vaunts the spirit of aggression and conquest, which derives strength and and uses—as we have seen—with brutality the threat of murderous force, that power cannot ever be a trusted friend of British diplomacy.

"We do not want to be left on the highroad of becoming a satellite of the German system of Nazi domination," Mr. Churchill declared.

He went on to say that Germany might make a demand on Britain in a few years or months, which "may effect surrender of territory or surrender of liberty and I foresee and foretell a policy that will carry with it restraint of freedom in Parliament, on the platform and in the press.

"Then, with the press under a control half direct but more potently indirect, every expression of public opinion doped and choloroformed into acquiescence, we shall be conducted by stages along our journey."

Choice Before Czechs

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave the Commons the Government's contrasting view of the issue declaring Czechoslovakia had been created "in defiance of the principle of self-determination."

"It was a dreadful choice before Czechoslovakia," he declared, "but it was a choice between ceding a portion of territory which we and France advised or exposing their State to unlimited invasion and possible destruction.

"It appears that the formula of self-determination in its abstract shape is a very good Liberal formula but there are many cases in which it is extremely difficult to give it just application.

"President Wilson did not seem to have heard that birds of a feather no not necessarily flock together. There are enormous difficulties in applying the Wilsonian doctrine. . . .

"For the first time Herr Hitler has made some concessions. It must be a very difficult thing for the head of a totalitarian state to retract—like a motorcar which has no reverse gear.

"Isn't there a world of difference between the Berlin which shouted, 'Gott Strafe England!' and the Berlin which blesses the name of the Prime Minister?"

At another point Sir John said:

"It is our hope that Russia will be willing to join in the guarantee to Czechoslovakia.

"It is most important that she should do so. The Government has no intention of excluding Russia or trying to exclude Russia from any future settlement in Europe. If outstanding differences are to be resolved, it must be on the basis of free communications with all European powers."

Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, military and civil, to discover what further steps may be necessary to make good our deficiencies in the shortest possible time."

Sees Secure Peace Ahead

The Prime Minister turned down a Labor suggestion for a world economic and political conference until there is a reasonable prospect of success and until "you are sure the totalitarian powers will attend."

"I do indeed believe we may yet secure peace for our time," Mr. Chamberlain said.

But, he said, he never suggested that it could be attained by disarmament.

"Until we can induce others to disarm," he declared, "disarmament means weakness."

Mr. Chamberlain said that he, not Herr Hitler, drew up the British-German declaration of good will at Munich. He said it was not a pact, but his own and the Führer's "opinion of the desire of their respective peoples" never to go to war with each other again.

"I have been charged with cowardice, weakness, presumption and stupidity," the Prime Minister continued. "I have been accused of bringing the country to the edge of war and have been denied the merit of snatching it back to safety.

Momentous Decision Faced

"Nobody who had ben through what I had to go through, day after day, faced with the thought that in the last resort it would be I, and I alone, who had to say that yes or no which would decide the fate of millions of my countrymen, their wives and families, could readily forget it.

"For that reason, I am not here in a mood to see what I can do by way of retort. . . .

"I claim no credit for my actions, for it was only what anyone in my position would feel it his duty to do. . . ."

Explaining his opposition to a general election, the Prime Minister said he would not allow himself to "capitalize" on the nation's feeling of relief "to gain a temporary party advantage."

He said only two events could have necessitated an election—a new issue requiring a mandate from the people or defection of the Cabinet's supporters.

"I have no reason to suppose either of these will arise," Mr. Chamberlain said.

PWA Jobs Completed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said Oct. 6 that Dearborn, Mich., and Webster City, Iowa, were the first cities to complete Public Works Administration projects under the 1938 program. Both projects involved street paving.

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W P A Starts Drive To Show Business Men Not Misfits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A drive by Works Progress Administration officials was on here Oct. 5 to convince business that WPA workers are neither lazy, misfits, nor undesirables.

The program is under the personal direction of Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Administrator, and a group of industrialists, labor leaders, and bankers.

While aimed at convincing business it is safe to rehire men on the WPA, the program also is designed to maintain the faith of the men in themselves. The scheme is to convince both men and industry that the WPA is not a repository of misfits, but rather a storehouse of skill ready to be tapped by industry, but which meanwhile is being allowed to use its skill in the interests of the Nation.

That a need exists for such a program is seen in answers to a questionnaire sent to businessmen asking their opinion as to the fitness of WPA workers, Colonel Somervell said. Answers revealed that prejudice exists against workers who have been forced to accept jobs on Federal projects.

Workers will be aided in developing both their skill and ideas, thus increasing their confidence and enabling them better to seek work in private industry, Colonel Somervell added.

British Delay Czech Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Technical difficulties have arisen which experts say may delay for a fortnight or more the Czech Government's receipt of any part of the £10,000,000 which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons on Oct. 3 had been offered for the immediate needs of Czechoslovakia.

Questions in Commons today elicited the fact that no payment could be made out of the British Government's own funds until Parliament authorized it, as Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it would be asked to do next month.

Meanwhile Sir John added that it was for the Bank of England to say whether it would or would not advance the money.

There is reason to believe that the Bank feels unable to do so until the British Government's own position in the matter has been cleared up, particularly as to whether Britain or Czechoslovakia is to be responsible for repayment.

In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain's announcement that "His Majesty's Government is informing the Czechoslovak Government that it was prepared immediately to arrange for an advance of £10,000,000 which would be at that Government's disposal for their urgent needs," remains in abeyance. The urgency of the need, however, increases instead of diminishing.

From private sources on the other hand considerable sums already have been collected for Czech refugees. The News Chronicle sent a check for more than £7,000 to President Beneš after its relief fund had been open a single day. Labor collected more than £4,000 in two days. Yesterday the Lord Mayor of London opened a "Mansion House Fund" to which response is expected on a large scale from all parts of the country.

Antioch Treasures Seen at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5—A collection of Mosaic floors and other treasures unearthed at Antioch during the last two seasons, regarded by archaeologists as one of the finest of its kind ever displayed in this country, was placed on exhibition at Princeton University today.

The art objects have been brought to Princeton by the Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and its vicinity. After the exhibition here it will be split up among the American institutions contributing to the excavation.

Because of current political troubles in the Antioch region, the Committee decided to ship the American share of the discoveries out of the country immediately, instead of waiting to divide those assigned for distribution to the American museums. Placing the temporarily unsued class of 1877 biological laboratory at the Committee's disposal, Princeton has offered to exhibit and house the collection until the partition is made.

Britain Silent On Benes' Safety

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The British Government in the House of Commons today refused to answer questions as to whether it was doing anything to insure the safety of Eduard Beneš, following his resignation yesterday.

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Czechs Report Further Reich Demands

League of Nations group says Germans would go beyond Munich accord in taking 'Czech' cities.

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations announced today that the German members of the International Sudetenland Commission at Berlin had drawn up new demands for the cession of territory beyond that contemplated by the accord of Munich.

A communiqué issued by the delegation said that the Germans were demanding that industrial and communications centers with a total Czech population of 815,000 either be occupied immediately by German troops or made subject to plebiscite.

The Czechoslovak communiqué said that included in territory which Germany demands for immediate occupation are cities and towns in which the population is ethnically "purely Czech."

It asserted that the German members of the Commission demanded that plebiscites be held in areas in which Germans represent only two-tenths to 6½ per cent of the population.

"To support their thesis," the communiqué continued, "the Germans are using statistics established before the World War by the Austro-Hungarian Empire." (The Commission agreed to accept population figures of Oct. 28, 1918—date of Czechoslovakia's foundation—but many observers said this actually meant reverting to the census of 1910.)

The Czechs contend that these figures did not take into account the real language of the people but only the language which Austrian law made official. Since officials of the Sudeten region were German-speaking appointees the statistics show many regions having purely Czech populations to be German.

The communiqué said that when the system of statistics was changed Oct. 18, 1918, and each district was left to choose its own official language many elected to make Czech the official tongue.

"The demands of the German experts tend to compromise the Munich accord by refusing the Czech people the same rights of free disposition which the Germans demand in favor of the Sudeten Germans," the communiqué said.

Reich Gains Further Land

BERLIN, Oct. 6—The International Sudetenland Commission yesterday arrived at an agreement on additional Sudetenland territory to be occupied by German troops outside the four existing zones by Oct. 10.

Official sources did not indicate the total area involved in the new zone, but measurements on the map indicated it was about 5000 square miles (about one-tenth the area of New York state), or approximately one-fourth the whole Sudeten area of 20,000 square miles which is claimed by Germany.

[The total area of Bohemia and Moravia, the two western provinces of Czechoslovakia, is about 30,000 square miles.]

Twenty-Mile Strip

On the south the German border will be pushed forward to an irregular depth of an average of about 20 miles.

At one point—Leitmeritz—the new border will be about 30 miles from the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

The territory thus ceded to Germany without the formality of a plebiscite includes the world-wide known glass manufacturing city of Gablonz, of 33,000 population, and Czechoslovakia's principal textile center, Reichenberg, a city of 38,000 population.

Westward the new zone embraces the important lignite basin of Dux and Bruex and the hop producing district of Saaz upon which the brewing industry at Pilsen depends.

In the south two of the principal cities given to Germany include Znaim, founded in 1226 and famed for its pottery, and Nikilsburg, where the peace was signed ending the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.

The new territory in zone 5 follows:

The so-called "Kuhlaendchen" (little Cow-Land), bordering the southeastern corner of Silesia and including the towns of Neutitschein, Troppau and Hultschin;

The Schönhengst district, including the towns of Mührisch-Trübau and Zwittau;

The western side of the Eagle Mountains with the towns of Rokitnitz and Gieshübel;

The Braunau district;

Coal Basin Ceded

The southern part of the Giant Mountains, with the towns of Trautenau, Gablonz, Reichenberg, Böehmisch-Leipa, Leitmeritz and Lobositz;

The coal basin of Dux and Bruex;

The Saazer Hors district:

The territory west of Pilsen, including the town of Bischofteinitz but not including Pilsen;

The towns of Bergreichenstein, Winterberg, Prachatitz and Boemisch-Krumau along the former Czechoslovak-Astrian border;

A district including the towns of Neubistritz, Znaim, Mährisch-Krumau, Auspitz, Nikilsburg and Ludenburg bordering lower Austria:

And the town of Engerau on the southern bank of the Danube opposite Bratislava.

The new zone was determined after the commission had bowed to German viewpoint and accepted Oct. 28, 1918, as the date for determining the national complexion of the areas beyond the four zones agreed upon for immediate occupation by the Munich accord.

The commission further agreed that a 51 per cent German population would be enough to declare any city, village or district German.

The commission's motive, one interested embassy said was to narrow down as far as possible the districts where plebiscites must be held.

Wide World

Count von Weisäcker
German Secretary of State, and

Dr. Bernardo Attolico
(Below) Italian Ambassador in Berlin, are members of the International Commission to supervise the transfer of Czechoslovak territory to Germany.

German army moves into fourth zone—Third of the areas, largest, is completely occupied.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Army command announced that German troops had crossed the former German-Czechoslovak frontier for occupation of the fourth zone on the schedule agreed upon by the Four-Power Conference at Munich Sept. 30.

They crossed the former border near Landeck, on the northern edge of central Czechoslovakia, at 8 a. m. (2 a. m., E. S. T.).

Earlier the high command announced that troops under Gen. Walter von Reichenau had completed occupation of the third zone ceded unconditionally by Czechoslovakia.

The third zone is the largest of the four zones and includes the Sudeten "capitals," Eger and Asch, and such famous watering places as Karlsbad and Marienbad. Its occupation began Oct. 3, with Reichsführer Hitler following his army in.

The fourth zone is east of Prague, near where the borders of Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia meet.

Hitler Makes Third Entry

LOEBAU, Sudetenland, Oct. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler made his third grand entry into Sudetenland today—this time into the second zone on a tour of inspection.

Military occupation of this district was completed yesterday under the direction of Colonel General von Bock.

The Reichsführer crossed the border into the Rumburg area between Oppach and Fugau at 10 a. m. in the midst of ovations from the populace. He was accompanied by General von Bock, Sudeten German leader Konrad Henlein, and Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the secret police.

Chancellor Hitler earlier visited the second zone of occupation, arriving at Goerlitz at 8:13 a. m.

Czech Army Demobilizing

PRAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP)—Immediate demobilization of two Army classes was announced today by the Government of dismembered Czechoslovakia.

It also ordered progressive return to civilian life of the remainder of the men called to the colors to defend the State before it was decided to submit to the German terms under French and British pressure.

Oregon Students Earned $212,380 In College Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Hundreds of students registered at Oregon State College here have proved that it is possible for those with limited funds, but unlimited initiative, to obtain a college education. Figures released by E. B. Lemon, Registrar, show that students registered during 1937 earned $212,380, while attending the institution.

The amount includes scholarships granted by groups or high schools in various districts, fellowships offered by the college, and National Youth Administration payments for certain types of work. However, the figure does not include $34,406 distributed through the College loan fund.

College labor rolls, where many students are employed on an hourly basis for numerous jobs, paid the largest portion of the total with $79,455.96; NYA paid out $35,158.14; fellowships $31,441.68; outside employment obtained through the College Employment Service, paid to men $44,876, and to women, $15,765; State scholarships, $5,683.50. This analysis does not include the amount earned by students who work independently of the College, seeking their own employment. Of this there is no record, but College authorities estimate this as producing not less than $20,000.

A large majority of the students work during the summer. From figures submitted by students at the time of registering for work it is estimated that not less than $420,000 is earned during the vacation.

Italy Bans Books By Jewish Writers

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Schoolbooks by 114 Jewish authors were banned in Italian schools today, as decisions of the Fascist Grand Council were awaited on anti-Jewish measures. The proscribed writers were listed in a circular issued by the Ministry of Education.

A recent census is said to have disclosed that there are about 75,000 Jews in Italy. Under the new Fascist anti-Semitic program, those who have entered Italy since 1919 have been ordered to leave by March 12, 1939. The Government already has taken a number of steps against Jews, including the ordering of Jewish teachers and students out of schools.

Spanish Loyalists Oppose Move for Partition

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—A plan to partition Spain into two nations—one a democracy, the other a dictatorship—has been broached to the Spanish Government, which rejected it, government spokesmen here disclosed yesterday.

They asserted that the plan would form part of international discussions aimed at ending the Spanish war as part of a general European settlement.

It was hinted that "certain powers" brought up the Spanish partition scheme at the Munich parley.

Premier Juan Negrin, speaking in the Cortes last Friday, indicated that he opposed such a division of the nation, and tht Barcelona newspaper La Vanguardia, a supporter of the Premier, said Tuesday that Spaniards on both sides would unite if necessary to resist any outside attempt to break up Spain.

Government sympathizers looked with more approval on an idea advanced by some observers, but without formal suggestion, for creation of a nonpolitical regime in Spain, pending a plebiscite if an armistice could be arranged.

Government Spain, meanwhile, is completing plans for evacuating all foreign fighters on its side. Travelers reaching the French frontier said that approximately 1,000 Americans, including those in medical and transport services, would be among those to leave soon.

[In London, authoritative sources said that withdrawal of foreigners from each side might easily lead to an armistice when both sides exhausted their resources. An armistice on present military lines automatically would split Spain into two states, undoubtedly hostile to each other at first. But the view in these London quarters was that eventually commercial and then other relations would be established between the two Spanish states leading to some better basis for permanent peace in Spain.]

Capitulation Scorned

BARCELONA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Government Foreign Minister, declared today that Government Spain was determined to avoid the fate of Czechoslovakia and to fight until the country is "free from foreign invasion."

In an address prepared for an international broadcast Señor del Vayo asserted:

"The terrible and monstrous experience of what has taken place in Europe within the last few days has increased the Spanish people's resolution not to permit Spain to be sacrificed to the policy of capitulation."

This policy of capitulation, he said, "menaces the existence of small nations and places European democracies in ever increasing danger of disappearing."

Italy Expects to Gain by Czech Partition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Having generally supported Reichsführer Hitler's claim on the Sudetenland, Premier Mussolini gave a blow to the Czechoslovak State, as created at Versailles in 1919, by championing the respective demands of Hungary and Poland for their share of Czechoslovakia.

During the past 10 years the Italian Dictator has lost no opportunity of encouraging treaty revision in favor of Hungary. Although Hungarian minorities are to be found in each of the three states forming the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania—it was in the particular Czechoslovak sector that Signor Mussolini wished revision to be first applied. His support to the Polish claim on Teschen is a natural result of his general attitude toward revision. The Duce will not join the Anglo-French guarantee on the future frontiers of Czechoslovakia until all of the Hungarian and Polish territorial claims have been fulfilled.

Italy naturally expects that the friendly political ties that unite both Budapest and Warsaw to Rome will become stronger as a result of the Duce's action at Munich on behalf of Hungary and Poland. Closer friendship with these two nations whose political and economic status will be greatly enhanced by the addition of new territory will, Signor Mussolini considers, strengthen Italy's position in the Rome-Berlin axis. To this extent, therefore, Italy hopes to benefit by partition of Czechoslovakia.

Could Have Stayed Out

Italy, in fact, is the only great power in Europe which, if it so desired, could have remained aloof from the dispute between Germany and Czechoslovakia over the Sudeten minority, in which Rome has no direct or indirect interest.

It now almost looks as if the Duce had become the mouthpiece of the German Chancellor in demanding the partition or rather the destruction of the Czechoslovak State.

Fascist Italy, it was generally expected, as the Reich's axis-partner, would give moral and diplomatic support to Germany in the settlement of the German Sudeten problem at least until the stand of the democratic powers became clear. The matter, it was stated, had been discussed by the two dictators in May, when Chancellor Hitler paid his ceremonial visit to the Duce, a visit which has cost the Italian taxpayer more than $30,000,000.

When the German-Czech crisis entered its first acute stage it was assumed—and the assumption was corroborated by the attitude taken then by the Government-controlled Fascist press—that Italy favored a solution compatible with the idea that the Sudeten Germans would receive almost complete autonomy but would remain in the Czechoslovak Republic. In this respect Italy's attitude did not differ substantially from that of Britain and France.

Annexation Demanded

Then a sudden change occurred. The "Informazione Diplomatica," a bulletin issued by the Italian Foreign Office which publishes authoritative statements on Fascist foreign and domestic policy, came out with a declaration intimating that European peace could be preserved only if the Sudeten Germans and their territory were handed over to Germany. Curiously, when this Italian plea for secession of the Sudeten districts appeared in the "Informazione Diplomatica" neither Herr Hitler nor the German Sudeten leaders had mentioned or asked for secession.

Next came Signor Mussolini's open but unsigned letter to Lord Runciman, published in the Popolo d'Italia, the Duce's own newspaper, while the British mediator was still at Prague. In his letter the Duce urged Lord Runciman to propose to Dr. Beneš a plebiscite, not restricted to the Sudeten Germans but to all the nationalities composing the Czechoslovak State which asked for it. This idea of plebiscites was further developed and strongly urged by Signor Mussolini in the many speeches delivered by him during his tour of the northeastern Provinces of Italy, at a time when the British Prime Minister was seeking a pacific settlement of the German-Sudeten difficulty.

Once again, the Italian Dictator made his reappearance on the European stage as the champion of treaty revision. Poland and Hungary seized immediately the opportunity that was given to them by Signor Mussolini. What made the Duce raise the question of the Hungarian and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia when European statesmen were at grips with a similar problem which was seriously threatening European peace? And if the Duce showed such interest in the fate of the Hungarians and Poles living in Czechoslovakia, how does this accord with the compact German minority 250,000 strong living under conditions less favorable than the Hungarian and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia, or with the 350,000 Yugoslavs in Istria?

The Italian public are left in the dark on these points.

Half-Fare Trip Offered To Federal Employees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has offered Government employees and their families tickets to South America on the inaugural trip of the Liner Brazil, Oct. 8, at half fare.

A Statement of Public Policy
by The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

The Honorable Wright Patman, representative in Congress of the first district of Texas, has announced that he will introduce in the next Congress a punitive and discriminatory tax bill frankly designed to put chain stores out of business. In the past, Mr. Patman has been very successful in securing enactment of legislation which he has sponsored. He has demonstrated that he is a very able lobbyist and propagandist for his own bills. The management of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is therefore faced with the necessity of deciding upon a course of action in relation to this proposed legislation—whether to do nothing and risk the possibility of the passage of the bill and the resulting forced dissolution of this business, or to engage in an active campaign in opposition to the bill.

In arriving at a decision, the interests of several groups of people deserve consideration—the management, the 85,600 employees of the company, the consuming public, the millions of farmers producing the country's food, and labor.

1. The Interests of the Management

The interests of the management can be dismissed as of very little importance.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is managed by George L. Hartford and John A. Hartford under an arrangement made by their father, George Huntington Hartford, the founder of the business. George L. Hartford has been actively engaged in the grocery business for 58 years, working generally six days a week, 52 weeks a year during that entire period. John A. Hartford has been actively engaged in the grocery business for 50 years, working generally six days a week, 52 weeks a year during that period. Both of these men could, of course, retire without personal or financial inconvenience and live very comfortably if chain stores were put out of business. The record of the last calendar year shows that out of any money earned annually from the business, in the case of George L. Hartford, 82 percent is paid to government in taxes; in the case of John A. Hartford, 83 percent is paid to government in taxes. As neither of the brothers has any children, any monies left out of their earnings would accrue to their estates, and in the event of their death, inheritance taxes would probably amount to two-thirds of such accrued earnings, leaving approximately 6 cents on the dollar as a motive for continued personal service.

It is therefore apparent that the interests of management need hardly be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision.

2. The Interests of the Employees

The interests of the employees of the company are, however, a matter of very grave concern.

It is simply a statement of fact to say that the employees of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company generally throughout the United States receive the highest wages and have the shortest working hours of any workers in the grocery business, whether chain store or individual grocer. Many of them have devoted all of their working lives to the interests of the company.

The management, therefore, has a definite obligation and duty to defend the interests of these 85,600 employees against legislation intended to throw all of them out of work.

3. The Interests of the Consumer

Since this business has been built by the voluntary patronage of millions of American families, we believe that we must give consideration to their interests in this matter. Millions of women know how acute is the present problem of providing food, clothing and shelter for themselves, their husbands and their children out of their present income. When food prices go up it is not a question of paying more for the same food. They do not have the additional money with which to pay. Therefore, they must buy less and eat less. A & P Food Stores last year distributed at retail $881,700,000 worth of food at a net profit of 1%.

This food was sold to the public at prices averaging from eight to ten percent lower than the prices of the average individual grocer Literally, millions of sales were made at prices twenty-five percent lower than those of the average individual grocer This saving of eight to twenty-five cents on each dollar is of vital importance to these millions of families. If they were denied the opportunity to buy at these lower prices it would simply mean that in millions of homes they would have to leave meat off the table another day a week, eat less fresh fruits and vegetables, give the growing child one bottle of milk less every week or stint on butter, cheese, poultry, eggs and many other of the most nourishing foods.

In the last 10 years during the greatest period of chain store growth, the number of individual dealers has increased rather than decreased. We maintain that there is nothing wrong when these dealers charge more than we charge. They must charge these prices in order to make a fair profit. The average grocer will, upon request, deliver the groceries to the customer's door and in many cases extends credit to some of his customers. Delivery service costs money. The grocer must put this added cost in the prices to his customers. In the same way the extension of credit involves the expense of bookkeeping, the tying up of capital, and credit losses. There is nothing wrong in the higher mark up of the individual grocer, because he is rendering a service that justifies his prices.

If some customers can afford and voluntarily elect to pay a higher price for groceries and meats because they want credit or because they want delivery to their homes it is quite proper that they should pay an additional price for such service. However, the millions of families in this country whose income is limited and who can have more and better food because they are willing to pay cash and carry home their own purchases, should not be denied this opportunity. Millions of families of limited incomes can only enjoy their present standard of living through these economies and savings. These millions of American families have helped us build a great business because they believe we have rendered them a great service. The company, therefore, has an obligation and a duty to protect the interests of these customers.

4. The Interests of the Farmer

Eight million farm families are engaged in producing the food consumed by the American people. All of the farm homes in America, therefore, comprising one-fourth of all of the population of the United States, have a direct interest in the methods of distribution by which the products of their labor and of the soil are marketed.

Approximately 30% of their production is marketed through the chain food stores; about 70% through individual grocers. Their fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs are sold through the chain stores at prices averaging 8% to 10% cheaper than the prices at which they are sold by many grocers. If the farmer sells a given product to both at the same price, the individual grocer must charge the public more to take care of his higher costs. Thus 30% of the farmer's products reach the public at low prices and 70% of his products reach the public at higher prices.

If the public cannot consume a given crop of apples, potatoes, berries or any other product, at the prices at which they are offered, these goods do not move from the grocer's shelves; a surplus accumulates and the farmer finds that he either cannot sell the balance of his crop or must sell it at a substantial loss. Only too often a situation arises when it is literally cheaper for the farmer to let his apples or his peaches rot on the ground than to expend the labor costs necessary to pack and ship them. Every farm economist knows that a 10% surplus does not mean 10% less return to the farmer but often more than 20% less return.

In other words, the farmer's problem is to sell his products at the cost of production plus a fair profit and to get them to the public with as few intermediate costs and profits as possible. It is therefore obviously unfair to the farmer to propose legislation which would, at a single blow, wipe out 30% of his distributing machinery—and that 30% the part which maintains the price to the farmer yet reaches the public at low cost because of economical distribution. It would be just as unfair to the farmer to propose putting out of business all of the individual grocers of the country who distribute 70% of his produce. Both chain food stores and individual grocers perform a distributive function vital to the interests of the farmer. If either failed to function the farmer would be faced with tremendous surpluses and heartbreaking losses.

For years the A & P has dealt with the farmers both as producers and consumers. We feel that we have a definite obligation and duty to oppose any legislative attack upon their best interests.

5. The Interests of Labor

Every business in this country has a vital interest in the purchasing power of labor. When labor has high wages and great purchasing power, everyone is prosperous. When labor's purchasing power is curtailed, all business suffers and the American standard of living is impaired. For many years it has been the wise policy of the national government to protect real wages and the purchasing power of the worker's dollar. Combinations or agreements to raise prices, thus reducing real wages, have been declared illegal.

It certainly seems strange that it should now be proposed to destroy a group of businesses for the frankly admitted reason that they furnish the necessities of life to the wage earner and his family at low prices. There are approximately 900,000 workers directly employed in the chain store industry. What course is open to us but to oppose the action of a man who, at a time when more than 11,000,000 wage earners are already out of work and 3,000,000 families on relief, proposes a bill that would add almost another million to the roll of unemployed, wipe out 30% of the distributing machinery of all of the farmers of the United States, and raise the cost of living of the wage earners of the United States.

We believe that our organization has rendered a great service to the American people and that it is as a result of that service that we have prospered. If we consulted our own interest it would be very easy to stop and enjoy whatever leisure we have earned. No one is dependent upon us except our fellow workers. However, after the fullest consideration of all interests, we have arrived at the decision that we would be doing less than our full duty if we failed to oppose, by every fair means, legislation proposed by the Honorable Wright Patman.

As we have said, Mr. Patman is an able politician, an able lobbyist and an able propagandist. In that field he is an expert. We are experts only in the grocery business. We believe the chain stores have a right to present their case to the American people. We will not go into politics, nor will we establish a lobby in Washington for the purpose of attempting to influence the vote of any member of the Congress. We expect only a full and fair opportunity to present the case for the chain stores as a great service organization for the American people.

Since the task we have set before us is one involving the widest dissemination of complete information to all of the American people, and since this is a profession in which we are not expert, we have engaged Carl Byoir & Associates, public relations counsel, to do this work. We realize that our views are seldom news. We know, therefore, that we must be prepared to spend a substantial sum of money in telling our story to all of the American people. We declare now that this money will be spent in the dissemination of information through paid advertising and every medium available to us, and in cooperating in the work or formation of study groups among consumers, farmers and workers, which provide open forums for a discussion of all measures affecting the cost of living.

We believe that when the American people have all of the facts they will make their decision known to their representatives in Congress. As Americans we will be content with that decision.

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JOHN A. HARTFORD

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Georgia Housing Aided by Ruling Of State Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's $9,000,000 slum clearance program as well as low-cost housing projects in six other Georgia cities may be put into effect immediately with the Georgia Supreme Court's decision Sept. 21, upholding the constitutionality in Georgia of housing authority and housing co-operative laws, George B. Hamilton, director of the Georgia Housing Authority, stated.

The legality of the act of the Georgia General Assembly in 1937 creating such housing authorities was contended in a suit brought against the Augusta Housing Authority and the Augusta City Council.

In Atlanta $9,000,000 in Federal funds has been set aside to provide for a slum-clearance project. This will give proper living facilities to about 2,100 families, according to Charles F. Palmer, head of the Atlanta Housing Authority. It is thought about 21,000 families in Atlanta live in slum quarters.

To match the $9,000,000 Federal funds, the local Housing Authority will put up $900,000, realized from the sale of bonds to private interests.

The six other cities in the State awarded slum-clearance funds are: Savannah, $2,700,000; Macon, $1,250,000; Macon, $1,250,000; Columbus, $850,000; Rome, $540,000; Athens, $270,000; and Augusta, $1,300,000.

Spanish to Get Gifts Of Coffee and Soap

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross has accepted the Brazilian Government's offer to donate more than 1,000,000 pounds of coffee for Spanish civilians.

The Maritime Commission has agreed to carry the coffee to Havre, whence it will be sent overland for distribution behind both the Insurgent and Loyalist lines.

Negotiations for further food donations from Latin American Republics are under way, particularly with Cuba. That country may announce soon a contribution for the distressed Spaniards.

Meanwhile the Red Cross has arranged to help in sanitation as well as feed the destitute on both sides in Spain.

The relief agency will ship 25,000 cakes of soap Saturday for distribution to civilians. Officials said a skin disease was spreading through civilian areas because of lack of soap.

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When Britain Goes to the Fair With Its Family of Nations

Wide World; Architects J. Murray Easton, Howard Robertson

The British Empire Building for the 1939 New York World's Fair

Strength and diversity of the Empire will be elaborately shown in this $2,000,000 structure. It will require 140,000 feet of floor space to show the exhibits brought from the distant sections of Britain's colonies. The building will be one of the largest foreign pavilions at the Fair.

CIO Convention In Pittsburgh Is Called by Lewis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chairman, issued a call last night for the first general convention of the CIO in Pittsburgh Nov. 14.

In a notice to all unions, organizing committees and industrial union councils, Mr. Lewis said the time had come for the Committee for Industrial Organization to form a permanent organization.

"The CIO has forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and political democracy," Mr. Lewis said. "Reactionary forces are mustering their full strength in their attempt to stop the onward march of labor.

"The CIO therefore must provide a permanent basis for continued achievements and success on behalf of the workers of the country."

When Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and the heads of 10 unions lost their campaign for organization along industrial instead of craft lines at the Federation's Atlantic City convention in 1935, they laid the groundwork for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The AFL and the CIO each claim about 4,000,000 workers in their ranks. Their leaders attempted unsuccessfully last December to patch up their troubles in conferences here.

Mr. Lewis announced last night that each national or international union and local industrial union would be entitled to one vote for each member at the Pittsburgh convention.

Delegates will be allotted on this basis: union membership of 5,000, two delegates; over 5,000, three delegates; over 10,000, four delegates; over 25,000, five delegates; over 50,000, six delegates; over 75,000, seven delegates; over 100,000, eight delegates; over 150,000 nine delegates; over 200,000, 10 delegates.

Mr. Lewis' announcement disclosed that John Brophy, CIO director, had been named Acting Secretary to fill a vacancy caused by the passing of Charles Howard, first Secretary of the organization.

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Newark Labor Board Shows Strikes Are Not Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6—That labor disputes can be settled without resort to violent strikes or stringent legislative weapons has been shown here by the Newark Labor Relations Board, which just marked its first anniversary. Although without legal power to enforce decisions, the municipally-created board, which has attracted attention of other cities, provided the medium for successful mediation of about 90 disputes during the past year and since the Board's inception there has been a total absence of protracted major strikes in this industrial city.

Composed of 10 members representative of employers, employees and the public, the Board meets monthly. Its director, the Rev. L. Hamilton Garner, formerly pastor of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer, is constantly on the job. When he believes help in his work is required, he calls in a representative panel of the Board's membership.

Both employers and employees bring their troubles to the Board for mediation, with employers thus far having accounted for one-third of the appeals for help. Also, in one-third of the cases, the Board's assistance was sought while trouble was in the incipient stage. By mediation, the men kept working, the employer continued to turn out his products and the financial loss that attends strikes was avoided.

Mediation as applied by the Newark Board, the Rev. Mr. Garner said, simply means getting disputants to agree without any compulsion, with the Board's appeal based on a spirit of good will, fair play, and the community's welfare.

The Board does not attempt to assume the role of judge and jury, but merely serves as a channel through which disputants themselves, acting in good faith, can arrive at mutual understandings.

The air that industry and labor are greatly at odds is eliminated at the start of mediation conferences, which are started voluntarily instead of having the disputants dragged together. Thus, with the "chip-on-the-shoulder" attitude removed, actual agreements and mutual understanding is effected instead of the ill feeling likely to follow in the wake of enforced decisions.

"A common awareness of each other's difficulties is growing among employers and employees," the Rev. Mr. Garner added, "and on that awareness must be based our hopes for the future. That common understanding is a requisite."

British Urge Labor to Rally To Cause of World Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

peace, prosperity and human progress.

"Such a course is basic, bold and far reaching, but it has the virtue of being firmly grounded on realities, and founded on the tried and proven principles of organized labor.

"What greater cause, and what more splendid adventure, can be conceived than an organized endeavor to reach the consummation of that splendid dream of our forbears—the great commonwealth of the world as the visible embodiment of the brotherhood of man?"

Isolation for America is impossible, declared the second fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, John W. Stephenson, General Secretary of the Plumbers, Glaziers and Domestic Engineers' Union.

"What I desire to say to you here in America is that it is impossible to cut the world in half," he counseled American workers. "America cannot be separate, detached, and you are in and of this changing world.

"Your destinies are irrevocably bound up with the destinies of the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia—with the whole of mankind.

The division in the American labor movement came up before the convention in two unexpected ways.

First, Mr. Jones, leader of 600,000 British coal miners, in his address rebuked John L. Lewis, leader of 550,000 American coal miners, for breaking away from the regular labor movement here to set up another national labor organization.

This is the only time since the split began that an official spokesman of British labor his publicly commented in America on the quarrel.

"It is the spirit of cohesion, good will, tolerance and mutual forbearance which has enabled trade unionism to withstand bitter opposition and disturbing experiences," observed Mr. Jones. "Nothing short of unqualified adherence and unswerving loyalty to fundamental trade union principles will suffice if its progress is to be maintained.

Peaceable Approach Urged

"Let us endeavor by all means to create efficient, honorable and mutually beneficial boundaries for our separate organizations, but let us approach such delicate tasks, not in an atmosphere of antagonism but, in the spirit of harmony and concord."

Mr. Jones refrained from mentioning Mr. Lewis' name in accordance with British custom, but afterward made more explicit reference in an interview when he said:

"However good its motives, the British Mine Workers can never support a breakaway organization. We believe that any difference can and ought to be adjusted within the existing machinery, and that there should be conformity to majority decisions. That is the essence of democracy."

Immediately after the British delegation had spoken, the Canadian delegate thrust a hitherto hidden controversy into the arena. William J. Russell, Vice-President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, presented a controversy-laden resolution from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The split in the United States has not yet divided Canadian labor, which has been trying to keep both factions in the same house, and the resolution it passed last month advised maintaining the status quo and carrying on as during the past two years.

At once, William Green, President of the AFL, called for a purge. He gave notice to the Canadian Congress it must put out of its affiliated unions CIO unions or the AFL unions would step out, just as in the AFL purge of State Federations of Labor in this country. Many unions of both factions extend through Canada as well as the United States.

The dispute has been running on in quiet for some months, and will be taken up again in a conference with Canadian Congress officials at headquarters of the AFL in Washington, following this convention.

Wallpaper Trade Signs Eight-State Agreement

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—A labor agreement covering approximately 6,000 wallpaper workers in eight states for three years was announced yesterday by Joseph M. Jacobs, general counsel for the United Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, AFL affiliate.

Mr. Jacobs said the agreement covers the industry in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois, with the exception of the Star-Peerless Company of Decatur and Joliet, Ill., negotiations with whom were expected to be completed shortly. Contracts provide for a closed-shop for skilled craftsmen, a preferential shop for unskilled, a 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sunday work, protection against arbitrary discharges, paid vacations and arbitration machinery.

Philadelphia Defers Paying Recent Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Except for pay rolls and emergency food and supplies for city institutions, Philadelphia will be unable to meet its bills for the last three months of the year, Dr. Luther Harr, City Treasurer, has announced.

Bills for regular operation costs of the City and County Governments will not be paid until after the first of the year, when tax revenue begins to accrue, Dr. Harr said.

Town Pantry Filled For Winter's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Okmulgee, Okla.

In this community's pantry shelf more than 15,000 jars and cans of vegetables are awaiting their day of service. It will come this winter when this town's underprivileged have need of food. In addition to the nine vegetables already on the shelves, there is the harvest from 20 acres of sweet potatoes.

It is this pet plan of Mayor M. F. Moroney that gives such reason for community thanksgiving. Four years ago Mayor Moroney's dream of ample supplies for the needy to be supplied by the town's own efforts started with a small community garden. Later W. B. Pine, former U. S. Senator, donated 60 acres of land for the garden and this with the addition of a city cannery continues to add much to the pride and resourcefulness of the town.

Insurgents Stage Second Bread Raid

MADRID, Oct. 6 (AP)—The insurgent air force today carried out its second "bread raid" on a government city in three days, dropping more than 100 pounds of Vienna rolls at Alicante, Mediterranean seaport which frequently has suffered bombing attacks.

Madrid had a similar shower of bread Tuesday. Two planes made the "raid" on Alicante.

Civil Governor Ricardo Mella of Alicante said the rolls were wrapped in paper bearing this inscription: "This is a sample of the bread we eat in Nationalist (insurgent) Spain and we are sending it as a present to the women, children and wounded of Alicante."

The Governor said the people would not touch the rolls, fearing they were poisoned. The police took charge of all that fell.

Drunken-Driving Rise Reported in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price said communications received by the State Division of Motor Vehicles indicated a "considerable number of people are apparently unfamiliar" with penalties imposed for drunken driving.

Governor Price gave figures showing that drunken-driving convictions totaled 10,608 for the last three years. These convictions increased from 2,830 in 1935 to 4,195 last year. "The point I desire to emphasize," he said, "is that when a judgment in these cases becomes final, the statute automatically revokes the person's right to drive for one year and thereafter until financial responsibility is filed, in addition to the fine or other punishment imposed."

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Buyers Who Flee Sales Tax Find Use Tax Means the Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Those persons who used to cross over the river or the State border line to escape paying a sales tax on their purchases are now being kept at home by the imposition of what is called a use tax. However, the use tax is not actually collecting much revenue for the State. It turns out that it protects the merchants by keeping the buyers within their own State and is described as a protective rather than a revenue-producing tax, according to information given out recently at the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

A woman, for instance, going over the line from Michigan, a sales tax State, into Wisconsin, which has no sales tax, to buy her fur coat, will find when she gets back to Michigan that she has escaped the Michigan sales tax, but is confronted with a use tax on her new fur coat.

Seven of the 15 use- and sales-tax states for which comparable figures are available, the proportion of use to sales tax collections, was found to range from 1.37 in Ohio to 6.06 in Oklahoma. Use tax collection figures for these states last year were $682,609 and $338,917, respectively, Oklahoma's being on a six-month basis.

Besides keeping business at home by leveling competition between retail merchants in jurisdictions with sales taxes and in those without them, the use tax often garners revenue on certain commodities retailed in intrastate transactions that escape the State sales tax, the Federation pointed out. This is because the use tax is based upon the privilege of use, "purchased for use," "storage," or "consumption." In Michigan, for example, the sale of electricity by municipally owned electric plants escapes the sales tax. The Michigan use tax, however, applies.

Fifteen of the 23 states now levying sales taxes also levy complementary use taxes. They are: Louisiana, with a one per cent levy; Arkansas, Colorado Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, with two per cent taxes; and California, Michigan, North Carolina, and Ohio, with three per cent. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans also employ use taxes in conjunction with their municipal sales taxes.

Most of the use tax acts exempt from levy the use of articles which have already been subjected to a sales tax in the state where they were purchased. If a sales tax has been paid outside the jurisdiction at a rate less than the 'use' tax rate, however, the exemption is usually not complete, and the difference is taxed.

Exemptions on the tax ranged from $100 in goods value a month down to $10 a month among the states. Exemptions of these amounts, which take care of the purchaser of small or occasional goods across the state line, account in part for the size of collections.

81,000 Jobs Due For Civil Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission said Oct. 5 81,000 Federal jobs now exempt from its regulations would be brought under Civil Service on Feb. 1.

The status of 44,000 other positions the Commission added, is being studied for possible inclusion.

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Pennsylvania Drys Begin Campaign for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 6—Embarked upon a vigorous drive against liquor, Pennsylvania Prohibitionists are featuring their 1938 campaign platform with an attack on both major political parties for allegedly failing either to dry up the drink trade or to restore prosperity.

Democrats and Republicans alike were criticized for nine years' so-called effort, with no progress made, to solve the problem of unemployment. Citizens dissatisfied with such a state of affairs were invited to change their political allegiance to unite in "a new form of political party" based on the Prohibition platform.

The 1938 strategy was mapped on Oct. 1, when party leaders, assembled here for their annual conference, elected George C. Hargar, of Pittsburgh, as state chairman.

Arbitration of international disputes, reduction of armaments, and rigid adherence to the United States Constitution were prominent among party planks announced for the campaign. In one part of the document, the party opposed bestowing "additional power to the executive branch of the Government," and in another it asked for the political amalgamation of pacifists

Taking up the liquor question, the platform held that legalization of the alcohol traffic in America was achieved through "misrepresentation and chicanery, greed and special privilege working through the old parties."

"We pledge ourselves to outlaw that traffic," it declared, adding that the Prohibition Party would do all in its power to make the banishment of liquor "effective and permanent."

Besides Mr. Hargar, other officers elected included Miss Sarah Pollar, Secretary, and Miss Hattie E. Johnson, Treasurer. Both Miss Polar and Miss Johnson live in Pittsburgh. Among those elected to the Executive Committee were L. A. Spencer, of Pittsburgh; George Simpson, of Torrance; F. E. Whittlesey, of Corry, and Robert J. Burnham, of Corsica.

Court Blocks Move To Speed Inquiry Into Earle Rule

PITTSBURGH (AP)—District Attorney Carl B. Shelley lost in a move Oct. 5 to speed up a proposed grand jury inquiry of charges against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 high State officials and Democratic Party leaders.

The State Supreme Court, which on Oct. 3 opened the way for the grand-jury inquiry, refused to permit the immediate return of grand-jury records to the Dauphin County Court because of Court rules and the Attorney General's announcement he would seek a reargument of the case. A legislative inquiry of the charges is under way.

The Court normally retains records of its decisions for 10 days. Mr. Shelley contended the Statute of Limitations applying to certain "overt acts" in the investigation "has or is about to expire" and sought an earlier release of the record.

The Court ruled unconstitutional two laws of a special session of the Legislature which gave the Legislature precedence over a grand jury in the investigation.

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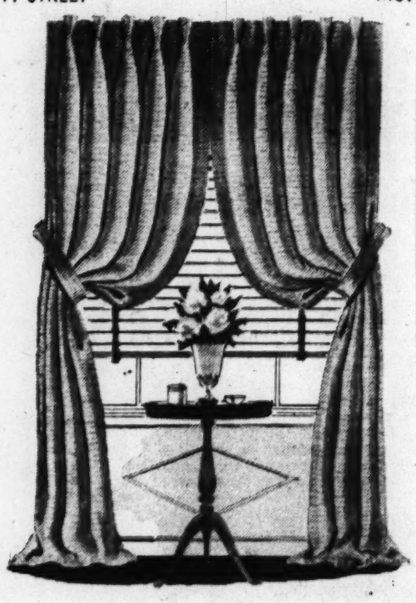
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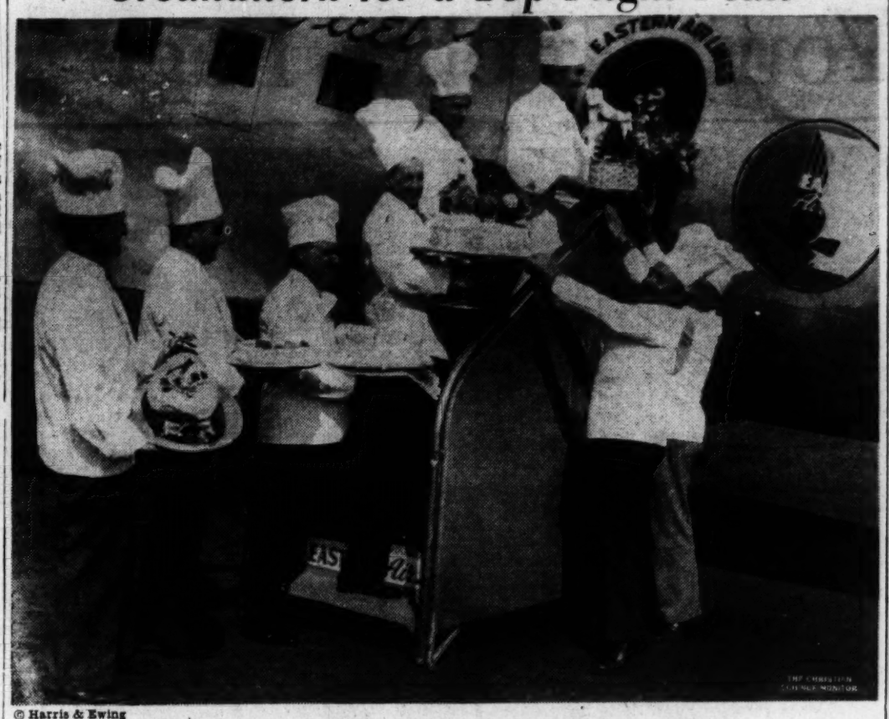

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Treat in Store for Passengers From Washington Airport

To mark National Air Travel Week, cakes baked from their favorite recipes are being put on each plane by chefs from the leading hotels of the city. Marjorie McKinnon, Eastern Air Line hostess, is receiving the delicacies from (left to right) Theophile Homberger, Hotel Hamilton; Eddie Weber, Shoreham; Joseph Cattaneo, Washington; Fritz Meissner, Hay-Adams; Abraham Grob, Wardman-Park; Joseph Tucci, Raleigh; Jacques Haerringer, Shoreham; Otto Merz, Willard.

Atlantic Weather Data Ready To Aid Ocean Plane Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—What meteorologists consider the most complete facilities for North Atlantic weather reporting ever to have been made available are in immediate sight for practical use, according to an announcement by American Export Airlines, Inc., and Ala Littoria, Italian air line, here.

As a feature of National Air Travel Week, the two air line companies conducted a demonstration of the opening of the Trans-Atlantic Weather Circuit, covering approximately 2,400 miles from here to Lisbon by way of the Azores, at offices of the American Export Airlines, Inc., 25 Broadway, Oct. 4. Officials of the American firm said the service would be ready by April, when aprpoximately 40 vessels operated by the Italian and the United States companies will become "floating weather stations."

Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist in charge of the United States Weather Bureau station here, discussed a chart he had prepared showing the route for the new service and featuring last-minute weather reports made available by 14 vessels belonging to American Export Lines, Inc., and the Italian line.

Flying Weather Chart

"There has never been a case where such complete and satisfactory information has been received as in this particular chart," Dr. Kimball told the group. "I presume a map such as this would have been greatly welcomed by early fliers. It illustrates the necessity of flying the Atlantic with a weather chart. We have had plenty of experience trying to fly to the continent without a chart."

Heretofore, weather reports from this area have come in from ships at sea just as a courtesy, he said, this being the only organized effort of the kind. The service will be conducted without expense to the Government and at a cost which is not considered exorbitant to the individual ship, each of which will have complete navigation and weather equipment.

According to W. H. Coverdale, President of the American Export Airlines, the demonstration was the underlying idea of the Italian and the United States companies, that the companies might, through the aid of communication, furnish a basis of accurate information upon which safe flying could be promulgated. He added that there was no diversion of inferests between the two countries in this respect.

Basis of Information

"What we are seeking is a sensible and proper basis for specific information with which to meet the exigencies of day-by-day flying," he continued. "The result is encouraging thus far. It foreshadows a day when every steamship on every ocean will be commandeered and its information be made available at all times."

Through Mackay Radio, the observations made by the 14 ships within the area regarding wind direction, wind force, visibility, temperature, weather, and barometer conditions were included on the chart. Dr. Kimball explained that from this information it would be possible to indicate the most advantageous route for that particular day. Storms which might make a real problem in flying, he said, could be forecast.

N. J. Parties Adopt Platforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6—New Jersey State Democrats and Republicans had today adopted party platforms prepared by their respective resolutions committees declaring against the imposition of new taxes, but making no provision for the financing of unemployment relief, for which both parties stand pledged.

The Republican platform was adopted in full as recommended by the drafting committee, while the Democrats made only one change in their committee's draft. This was the insertion of a plank pledging support to New Jersey's farmers in obtaining an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide subsidies to vegetable growers for diversified crop control.

Te Republican convention heard State Senators Clifford R. Powell, of Burlington County: Arthur F. Foran of Hunterdon; Thomas D. Taggart of Atlantic, and I. Grant Scott of Cape May rap the draft of the platform submitted to the convention for its failure to come out for ways and means of raising money for unemployment aid. They held that the relief and educational program planks were "dishonest" because they contain no provisions for raising the needed funds.

Senator Powell declared that both major parties were "burying their heads in the sand like ostriches" insofar as their platforms were concerned and said he would not be bound by a plank whose provisions would hamper him next year from doing "some of the drastic things that may be necessary because of the State's financial condition." He held the State would face a $10,000,000 deficit in January because of rising relief costs and failure of this year's Legislature to make the money available.

Senator Scott declared he was eager for economy before taxation, "But I dislike perjuring myself," he added.

Senator Taggart reserved the right to use his own judgment in the Legislature insofar as means of getting relief funds were concerned.

Guidance Bureaus In Public Schools Of America Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6—An eight-point program to guide youths facing a "economic dead-end" into constructive citizenship was offered by Frank H. Squillance, National Youth Administration supervisor, here today. He said a survey of 300 jobless youngsters who were just out of school indicated that many of them had "become so bitter towards the present economic and social system that they feel a change is necessary."

Mr. Squillance suggested that a guidance bureau be established in schools throughout the nation to bring boys and jobs together. He estimated there were 5,000 out-of-school, out-of-work boys and young men between 17 and 25 years old in this city of 110,000 persons, adding that "this proportion to population is about the same in other cities."

Mr. Squillance said he had talked with 300 youths, many of whom he found in groups loafing or playing cards. Their chief problem, he said, was unemployment, and this was complicated by "being too young or inexperienced" and by "schooling that did not fit them for particular jobs."

The guidance bureau proposed by Mr. Squillance would be "established within the educational system" and closely follow occupational trends and opportunities. It would record students' aptitudes from the first to the ninth or tenth grades.

A publicity and placement bureau for after-school jobs would work in conjunction with the guidance bureau, with a counseling agency for youth set up in local employment offices.

Trade unions might well undertake to train youngsters who do not or cannot attend trade schools, he added.

Other points in the program include the establishment of recreational centers to provide healthful sports, co-operation of nationality groups to promote keener understanding of foreign youth, abolition of slums and changes in the requirements of governmental agencies so that all youth might be maturely assisted when in need or when employment was wanted.

2,500,000 Families Get U. S. Food

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government supplied food directly to more than 2,500,000 American families during the fiscal year ended June 30.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation disclosed in its annual report Oct. 4 that it had purchased more than 1,800,000,000 pounds of surplus farm products during the year for distribution to relief families.

The cost to the Government was placed at $48,400,000, including $1,018,000 for administrative expenses. The retail value of the food was estimated at $62,210,000.

"The programs of the Corporation have sought to encourage domestic consumption by salvaging surplus farm commodities which might otherwise have gone to waste and by making such surpluses available for the use of 2,500,000 families," the report said.

Purchases listed for last year included 635,300,000 pounds of fruits and nuts; 646,400,000 pounds of cereals, rice, and flour; 442,300,000 pounds of vegetables; 66,900,000 pounds of dairy products; 12,100,000 pounds of eggs; 9,800,000 pounds of cottonseed oil shortening; 3,700,000 pounds of fish; and 2,600,000 pounds of cane sirup.

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Relief Problem Facing Cities Offers Growing Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Like a father whose income has been cut, but whose five children are developing bigger appetites and greater demands for costlier clothes and more school books, cities throughout the country are confronted with more requirements on their purse and have less to supply them. Such was the opinion of municipal officers who opened the three-day conference of the American Municipal Association here Oct. 5.

Of the many difficulties facing cities at present, the most serious is relief. This was emphasized as representatives of municipalities all the way from California to Maine told of efforts to carry a growing relief burden.

A complete study of the levels of government—local, State, and Federal—to determine which is best able to collect tax and which to administer services was urged by Kenneth J. McCarren as a sound way of getting at the root of the problem and forestalling emergencies.

Problem of Relief

In the whole tax system, the municipalities come in at the end of the line and only get the "leavings," Mr. McCarren, president of the Michigan Municipal League told the city officers. In most cases, he said, cities are left with a property tax which no longer produces enough to pay the bills.

"Just because the State or the City collects a certain tax may not mean necessarily that that particular level of Government needs to administer the service," continued Mr. McCarren.

Difficulty of Cities

A fact-finding program, such as Mr. McCarren proposes, has already been made in Michigan. It is called a welfare reorganization program, and will go before the voters in November for ratification.

In Maine, the relief figures have crept constantly higher, according to E. W. Campbell, President of the Maine Municipal Association.

In Kansas, municipal authorities are confronted with the diminishing tax dollar, Howard Payne, President of the League of Kansas Municipalities, told the conference. Although Kansas cities have been trying to co-operate with the Federal Government in WPA, PWA, and other agencies, it is now becoming a question of where to get the money to carry on.

The "$30 every Thursday to anyone over 50," proposed in California, if voted in November, would throw cities into chaos, according to Leo J. Smith, President of the League of California Municipalities. Aside from this bill which is being opposed in California, the cities there are Mr. Smith reported. The main objective in this Western State now is to perfect the tax base so that municipalities may continue to give services.

Increase in Relief

Charles D. Osborne, President of the New York State Mayors' Conference, and Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., cited examples in his own city to show how the relief problem had mounted and how in his opinion, the State and Federal Government would have to continue to help.

To pay for this increased item of current city government, Mr. Osborne suggested two ways in which it could be done locally. One is by coming to a pay-as-you-go policy with greatly increased taxes or by bond issues, and the other is to depend more upon State and National Governments to contribute a large share of local relief costs.

Lehigh Grants Degrees On 59th Founder's Day

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—The 59th Founder's Day exercises were held Oct. 5 at Lehigh University. Henry W. Dickinson, keeper of the South Kensington Museum, London, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering. Dr. Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard University and Paul D. Merriam, Vice-President of the International Nickel Company, received honorary degrees of Doctor of Science.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Cerne Abbas Looks at Its Past

English Holiday—IV

In the middle of a heavy thunder shower, the bus stopped before the wide archway of an old inn in Cerne Abbas. Its three American passengers climbed out; the driver handed down their bags and Michael, setting them out of reach of the driving rain, remarked:

"This old archway is as useful to guests now as a refuge from the weather as it must have been when the London to Bristol coaches came dashing up to it, through storms, to change their horses."

A small door on the left of the wide entrance was closed, and the visitors obeyed the sign "Please Ring," tacked above an electric button.

A pleasant young woman opened the door but looked doubtful when asked whether the inn could accommodate three guests for a few nights. Remarking that she would find out, she disappeared in the shadows at the rear of the hall.

Fragments of a conversation with someone upstairs, reaching the guests through the open door, made it apparent that the host was reluctant to admit them. After a few minutes, the girl returned and said with some hesitation that they might enter if they were sure they would not want to stay more than "a few nights." Reassured on that point, she invited them in.

A Cosy Sitting Room

The reluctance of their admission appeared to them very mysterious when they followed their hostess up the steep, winding stairs and were offered their choice of several comfortable, spacious rooms. There were no signs of any other guests, far less of the inn being crowded to capacity. When at afternoon tea and also at dinner they found themselves the only guests in the dining-room, the mystery deepened.

As they were leaving the dining-room after tea, the hostess opened a door on the opposite side of the narrow hall and remarked that this would be their sitting-room. A cosily furnished room of moderate size it was, with several upholstered arm chairs, a piano, a couch, family photographs on walls and tables and paintings that might have been the work of a local artist. A brisk coal fire burning in the grate was an attraction on this cold, wet evening. The American visitors drew their chairs in front of it after dinner and read until bed time.

The mystery of their reluctant reception was not explained until the following afternoon when, seeing them studying tables of bus schedules that hung on the wall in front of the inn, a villager strolled up to share the gossip of the day.

His chief item of information was that the host at the inn was especially busy that week. The son of the house and his family who had lived in China for 20 years, were returning home in a few days for a visit, the villager explained.

Somnolent Content

The American visitors found Cerne Abbas a delightful sleepy old place that had slipped from comparative greatness into a sort of somnolent content—satisfied with the quiet of its streets and the songs of birds around it. A fit place, Michael and Gwendolyn thought, to enshrine the legends of St. Augustine that hovered about it, and they delighted in gathering these ancient tales, especially when their mother reminded them that Saint Augustine was the missionary who revived the teachings of Christianity in England after they had been pretty nearly stamped out by Anglo-Saxon invaders.

"Isn't this a lovely one!" cried Gwendolyn, reading from a local guide book. "This legend says that St. Augustine's visit was greatly resented by the inhabitants of this place, which was a last stronghold of paganism in England. They chased his followers with mud and stones. But St. Augustine, instead of resenting the treatment, stood his ground, saying 'Cerno Deum'—I see God. This legend was said to account for the etymology of the name Cerne Abbas."

"We must find St. Augustine's Well," said Michael eagerly. "There's a legend about that too. The story is that the shepherds complained to St. Augustine that they were thirsty and there was no water for them to drink. He struck the ground, and water gushed out and has continued to flow during all these centuries.

A Smart Donkey

"Cerne Abbas still suffers from drought at times. In a dry summer, water has to be fetched from distant places though not so picturesquely as in olden times when it was carried in four-gallon barrels slung on a donkey's back.

"One of the donkeys, named Blackbird, has left a tale of his smartness to add to Cerne Abbas lore. His work was to carry water to the cottages on Black Hill. Every week day he had to make three journeys for water, but on Sundays he made only two. After hearing church bells ring on Sunday, nothing would induce him to make a third journey on the Sabbath day."

Up the ancient Abbey Street they strolled and, entering the small gate on the right at the end of the road, went down the tree-lined avenue leading to St. Augustine's Well. Such a peaceful spot! A pool of clear water in a mossy cistern, amid a landscape of fresh green grass and shrubbery shadowed by tall trees in the luxuriance of new spring foliage. They loitered near it and could hardly bear to leave. A sign near the well announced that the water was for drinking only and forbad anything being thrown into it. Gwendolyn and Michael made themselves cups of the largest leaves they could find and, tasting the water, confirmed the villagers' assertion that it was as pure as might be found in all the district roundabout.

Afterwards they walked along the Dorchester road to see the Cerne Giant outstretched upon the hillside. This huge figure, of unknown origin, was cut on the hillside centuries ago. It is 180 feet high, wields a club 120 feet long and each of its fingers is seven feet long.

Gwendolyn, who was making a collection of odd English names found two in Cerne Abbas to put down in her notebook—Piddletrenthide, the name of a near-by village, and Cat-and-Chapel Hill.

Michael, who had long admired Sir Walter Raleigh, found in Cerne Abbas memories of his hero. By the south wall of the thirteenth century church on Abbey Street, he found the site of a shoemaker's shop where Sir Walter used to come to have his boots made when he was in retirement at Sherborne Castle.

"You will see Sir Walter's Castle tomorrow when we go to Sherborne," remarked his mother.

Gwendolyn found another link with American history when she discovered that an uncle of George Washington had once lived on Abbey Street.

Ethel C. Ince

J. Dixon Scott

Abbey Street, Cerne Abbas, Dorset. On the Other Side of the Church, at the Extreme Right of the Picture, Is the Site of the Old Shoemaker's Shop Where Sir Walter Raleigh Had His Boots Made

Coral Banks of Old

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"What are those things?" asked Tom Brooks while his father was buying gasoline. "They look like small petrified horns."

"I used to think they were," said the man at the gas pump. "But a man from the University told me they were fossil corals. He said they lived in a sea that covered this country millions of years ago."

"Where did you find them?" was Mary's question. And then: "Can we find some, too?"

"Sure; all you want!" was the answer. "Let's get a county road map, and I'll show you just where to go."

In 10 minutes the Brooks car left the highway and started down a lane. At the end of the lane was a gate, which Tom opened and then closed tightly. Bump-bounce went the car along two wheel tracks until it came to a clay bank beside a small creek.

"All out," called Tom as his father stopped between two tall elms. "Last one to find a coral has to unpack the lunch."

At first, no one was successful. Then Mrs. Brooks picked up a wrinkled shell, while Mary found a twisted coral. Tom found one that looked like a honeycomb, just as his father picked up some branches marked with pits and small stars. "Lunch is on you again, Mother. You've only got a snail!"

Soon everyone was finding fossils, as fast as he could pick them up. Corals, lamp shells, snails, sea "lilies"—all were packed in bags and stored away in the car. Only the finest specimens were specially wrapped in paper.

"Look here," called Mr. Brooks after an hour of collecting. "I'd like to know what these things looked like, millions of years ago. Let's spread some good ones out on a rock and try to imagine that they are alive."

"That's easy," said Tom as he put down his fossils. "First, let's turn this clay bank into the bottom of a sea. It can't be very deep, for sunlight comes through the water. There must be plenty of light, for corals can't live without it."

"The sunlight shows sea weeds, too," Mary added. "They are brown and green—a good deal like those we found in Canada. There also are many tiny plants which float about in the water. Some of the animals eat these plants, and other animals eat them."

Now Mr. Brooks joined the game: "Our corals are on the bottom, of course. The commonest kinds are shaped like horns; they stand upon their pointed ends or fasten themselves to half-buried shells. At the top of each horn is a polyp—that's what the real coral animal is called. Some polyps are pink, while others are white or green. Each one has a round or oval mouth; and tentacles that twist about, trying to get food. But when a fish swims past, the tentacles collapse and the polyp curls down into a button of tough, slippery flesh."

"I'll take the honeycomb corals," said Mrs. Brooks. "They build dome-shaped or branching colonies as corals near Florida do today. Each colony has hundreds of pits, and each pit is the home of a polyp. When they spread out their tentacles to eat, these polyps look almost fluffy. Let's say they are yellow, red and green."

Mary was looking at things that were fastened to the corals. "Here are some coiled worm shells," she announced. "They look like the white worms with red feelers that we found on the California coast. And here are some things like petrified moss. Tom, do you know what they are?"

"Moss animals," her brother answered. "Remember those we found on seaweeds which drifted ashore at Pacific Grove? We showed them to the geologist. He said they were animals, even though they grew like plants. I think he told us they were related to the animals that live in lamp shells."

"I've found lamp shells," said Mr. Brooks. "Here's one with wide wings crossed by wrinkles and ridges. These others look like pyramids—and here's one shaped like an old-time Greek lamp. Watch while I turn it bottom-side up: this is the basin to hold oil, while this point holds the wick in place. Enlarge this 10 times, make it in bronze, and you'll have a first-class antique."

"The shell is an antique now," replied Mary. "It's a lot older than bronze lamps, or anything else made by human beings. Tom, do you know how long it has been since these fossils were alive?"

Tom was thumbing through the geology book which he had bought in San Diego. "Here's a picture of our horn corals! They lived in Devonian times, about 360,000,000 years ago. Yes, Dad, I'll say our fossils are antiques if they are as old as that!"

When those corals lived in New York, shallow, salty water spread from Louisiana to southern Ontario. Hills and low mountains lay east of this sea, on a land that long since has become ocean. Rivers from that land brought fine gray mud which covered dead corals and shells as they lay on the bottom.

At some times, the rivers brought dissolved lime, but only a little true mud. That was good for the honeycomb corals. They grew in such great numbers that they almost covered the sea floor, crowding the horn corals out and leaving little room for shells. Mary found a ledge of limestone which was one solid coral bank. Crystals had filled the "honeycombs," so that broken pieces glittered in the sunshine.

Tom's book described a quarry in Michigan where corals formed a reef. For some reason they grew upon each other, instead of scattering out on the sea floor. In time, they built a ridge where waves broke, loosening the topmost corals and wearing them into fine mud. Some of this mud washed away, but the rest settled on the reef. It buried shells, corals and other creatures which slowly became fossils.

"I'd like to collect from that reef!" exclaimed Tom. "Dad, can we add Michigan to our trip next summer?"

Nature's Night-Lights

By Craven Hill
Fellow of the Zoölogical Society

One of the most remarkable gifts bestowed on many creatures is the power to emit light, or "phosphorescence" as we often—though not always correctly—call it. This power appears to have been reserved exclusively for the use of certain insects, and some sea-creatures. No birds or animals possess it, with the possible exception of the peculiar greenish glow sometimes seen in the eyes of cats.

I suppose the commonest light-emitting insect we find in England is the glow-worm. You will find glow-worms in most rural districts, especially those where the soil is chalky. A pretty sight they are as they move slowly and silently among the long grass that fringes a country lane on a quiet summer evening.

Oddly enough, the glow-worm is no worm at all, but a beetle. Still, what's in a name! The insect glows, sometimes with such brilliance that you can see it at a distance of twenty yards or more.

Many learned men have been baffled in trying to discover how that fascinating greenish glow is produced. The most recent research has shown it to be due to two secretions — luciferase, a fermenting substance, and luciferin, a light-bearing agent. On the two combined, the oxygen which the glow-worm breathes has the effect of combustion, causing that familiar "glow."

Fireflies of the Tropics

These little beetles are not only luminous when mature. Young glow-worms emit a faint glow, and so, oddly enough, do the eggs, if seen in a very subdued light. Still, the strongest glow is always emitted by the mature female. At nightfall she climbs the highest grass stem she can find, and there sits restlessly turning her glowing tail first this way, then that, so that the light is gradually exposed to all points of the compass.

The beautiful little fireflies of the tropics are even more luminous than the glow-worms. Like them they, too, have been wrongly designated, for they are not flies at all, but are again, beetles. There are many different varieties of the firefly, but all emit light. Usually the glow is greenish, or yellow-green, but some kinds emit a distinctly reddish glow.

But it is to the sea we must go if we want to find the most spectacular light-bearing creatures. Here there are any number, from the minutest and most primitive forms of life up to some quite big marine creatures such as the squid.

It is not necessary for us to put on a diving-suit in order to see something of these marine "night-lights." A number occur at the surfaces of the water, particularly in tropical seas, and can be seen quite easily from the decks of a ship.

Commonest perhaps is the little creature who rejoices in the name of "Noctiluma millearis." He is a minute, spherical, and jelly-like mass measuring only about 1-30th of an inch in diameter. On calm nights, these little lightbearers congregate at the surface in countless millions, causing the water to gleam with a beautiful greenish brilliance.

Luminous Fish

Some fish, too, are more or less luminous. Unfortunately, the most spectacular kinds are deep-sea creatures living many hundreds of fathoms down, and so are seldom seen by man. Their luminosity is produced, as a rule, by glandular organs which may be situated on any part of the body, but in some cases the light is transmitted through lens-like plates. What is the reason for these phenomena is still a matter of speculation, but so far as we can tell at present the light is used to attract prey.

But though the average man may see little of these deep-sea lightbearers, there are a number of interesting ones living much nearer the surface, and these often find their way to public aquaria. Such, for instance, is the moon-fish, a species occasionally visiting British waters, and quite common in the Mediterranean. Some crabs, too, possess phosphorescent eyes, the tips of which shine like little balls of fire.

Certain members of the shrimp and prawn family are able to emit light. One species found around the British coasts has light-giving organs situated on the thorax and abdomen. These luminous creatures are not only luminous when in the sea. If a number are put into a glass bowl in a darkened room, they appear like flashes of light as they dart about.

Photograph by Rutherford Platt

These Hickory Buds Are Smooth

Leaves, flowers and branches are the contents of most buds, and they are fully formed as a rule by the middle of August. The miniature leaves, flowers and twigs are in storage for about eight months, protected from winter cold by overlapping bud scales like armor plates. Some have other devices too, such as a heavy coating of resin or thick fur coats, for many are very hairy.

Contemplation of winter buds must include the peculiar leaf scars that adjoin them. These are the spots on the branch where the stem of the falling leaf has broken away. Within the leaf scars are other spots where the vascular bundles show how water and food was carried to and from the leaves.

A particularly outstanding leaf scar is that of the Mockernut hickory, characteristically heart-shaped, situated just below unusually large buds. The buds themselves, smooth and oval, produce a pleasing sense of strength. Together with the leaf-scars and peculiar wavy bark on the trunk, no one could ever mistake the mockernut for any other tree.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Stamps portraying sports appear from time to time as different countries commemorate sectional games or Olympics, and these stamps may well form a collection of interest to sport lovers. Greece in 1896 was perhaps the first to really put athletics on stamps. This country revived the ancient Olympics and invited the nations of the world to participate and a set of 12 stamps commemorated the event. Greece again in 1906 invited the world's athletes to come to Athens and again issued a commemorative set of stamps for the event. In 1920 Belgium issued a set of stamps for the seventh Olympics held at Antwerp; in 1924 France issued four stamps in honor of the Olympics held in Paris that year; in 1928 the games were held in Amsterdam and Netherlands issued a set of eight stamps; in 1932 the winter sports of the tenth Olympics were held at Lake Placid, N. Y., and the summer games at Los Angeles, for which the United States issued special stamps; in 1936 Germany issued special sets of stamps for both the winter and summer Olympics.

Winter sports are depicted on the stamps of Austria, Finland, Russia, Hungary, Lebanon, and other countries. The Sokol games are commemorated by some of the Balkan countries, as are also the Balkan Olympics. Soccer playing is shown on stamps of Italy, France, Russia, Bulgaria, and some of the Central and South American countries. Many other sports are to be found on the stamps and these form a striking collection, showing the similarity of the sports of various countries.

This month Jugoslavia has issued a set of four stamps in honor of the ninth annual Balkan Games, and this set is described elsewhere.

Stamps from Other Nations

Albania commemorates the tenth anniversary of her kingdom. In 1928 stamps of the Albanian Republic were overprinted in commemoration of the new Constitutional Assembly, which decided to change the Government from a Republic to a Kingdom. These stamps were on sale for two days and were followed by similar stamps overprinted to commemorate the proclamation of Ahmed Zog as King of Albania. These were followed later by stamps overprinted "Kingdom of Albania."

The new stamps have the dates 1928-1938 in the upper portion of the design and consist of the 1 qintar, showing a portrait of Queen Geraldine; the 2 q., the double eagle, helmet and sword of Skanderberg; the 5 q. and 15 q. also showing portraits of Queen Geraldine; the 10 q., 25 q. and 1 franc, a portrait of King Zog, and the 50 q. eagle, helmet and sword. In addition a miniature souvenir sheet was issued containing three stamps, the 30 q. with portrait of King Zog, the 20 q. with helmet, eagle and sword, and the 15 q. with portrait of Queen Geraldine.

Chile has placed three values of her Industrial stamps on sale. These are the 20 c., showing the Nitrate Industry, the 50 c. showing a Mining project, and the 1.80 p., showing the Osorno Volcano, lake and steamer in the foreground.

Dominica has issued a new pictorial set of 10 values, using four designs taken from scenes on the island. The scenes show Fresh Water Lake, Boiling Lake, Layou River, and the picking of limes.

Ecuador is preparing special issues of stamps to honor both the San Francisco World's Fair and the New York World's Fair, which take place next year. The designs for the proposed San Francisco stamps are to show a suspension bridge against a background of snow-capped mountains and the Ecuador Pavilion at the Fair.

Haiti issued a special commemorative stamp, 60 cents, dark blue, in honor of the United States Constitution. The design shows the Haitian coat of arms at the left and a portrait of George Washington at the right. The stamp is inscribed, "Poste Avion" (airpost), and with the dates 1787 and 1937.

Jugoslavia has issued a set of four stamps in honor of the ninth annual Balkan Games. These semi-postal stamps bear a surtax and sell for double face value, the surtax being used to help defray expenses of the Jugoslavia athletes. The values are the 50 plus 50 paras, showing a sprinter, the 1 plus 1 dinar, showing hurdlers, the 1.50 plus 1.50 d., showing a pole vaulter, and the 2d. plus 2 d., showing a shotputter.

Portuguese Colonies have received pictorial sets during the past month of five designs. Vasco da Gama is pictured on the deck of one of his ships; M. de Albuquerque, a colonist, appears on another design, the Fomento Dam and hydroelectric project appear on a third, the Infante Henrique is shown as a navigator with globe and chart, and Alfonso de Albuquerque, dressed in full armor, standing before an embattlement, form the other two designs. The colonies receiving the new pictorials are Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Macao, Mozambique, Portuguese India, and St. Thomas.

Russia has a children's issue this month and shows five scenes from Soviet child life. The scenes show a mother weighing her baby, children standing before the Lenin Monument in Leningrad, children studying microscopy, youth's camp in Crimea, and children with self-made mechnical toys.

St. Lucia has a new set of 11 values in six designs. The six lower values are small portrait types, with borders of fleurs-de-lis and roses. The higher values are pictorial, the 6 p. showing Columbus Square; the 1 s., the Government House; the 2 s., the Pitons; the 5 s., the loading of bananas in Castries Harbor, and the 10 s., the Badge of the Colony.

Turkey has issued a commemorative set of 10 values in honor of the Smyrna Fair. The 10 para shows a street scene in Smyrna; the 30 p., a view of the Fair Buildings; the 2½ kurus, a cotton branch; the 3 k., a tower; the 5 k., olives; the 6 k., a native with grapes; the 7½ k., a native woman picking grapes; the 8 k., a view of Smyrna Harbor; the 12 k., an equestrian statue, and the 12½ k., a portrait of Kemal Pasha.

United States Stamps

During the month of October four stamps of the Presidential Series are to appear. The 14-cent Franklin Pierce stamp will be placed on sale at Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, the 15-cent James Buchanan on Oct. 13, the 16-cent Abraham Lincoln on Oct. 20, and the 17-cent Andrew Johnson on Oct. 27. The portraits of Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Andrew Johnson will be shown on United States stamps for the first time.

October is always a busy month for the printing plant of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, due to the fact that its presses are busy turning out great quantities of stamps for the Christmas holiday trade. The requisitions of the larger offices for postage stamps for holiday trade are always filled in October.

Top: Haiti's Commemorative Stamp Shows the Haitian Coat of Arms as Well as a Portrait of George Washington.

Below: Jugoslavia Issued Four Stamps in Honor of the Ninth Annual Balkan Games. They Picture a Shotputter, a Sprinter, the Hurdlers, and a Pole Vaulter, and Sell for Double Face Value.

Great Balloon Flights

Much interest attaches to Round-the-World aeroplane trips these days, and to the winged engines that reach extraordinary speeds, but let us pause for a moment to think of the pioneers who, in large, cumbersome gas bags, blazed the airway's trail. Here are a few tales of amazing balloon flights made during the middle and last half of the nineteenth century.

In 1849 a balloon, made by a Mr. Coxwell, traveled from Berlin in the direction of Danzig and covered a distance of 170 miles in just under three hours. That gave it an average speed of 60 miles an hour, or the equivalent of an ordinary express train. In the same year a balloon, piloted by M. Arban, crossed the Alps from Marseilles to Turin in eight hours, covering a total distance of 400 miles at an average speed of 50 miles an hour, including the time taken to gain height and to descend.

Ten years later, the American aeronaut, John Wise, sailed from St. Louis, Missouri, to a place in New York State in 19 hours. This meant traveling at nearly 50 miles an hour for 850 miles. This remained the longest aerial voyage until the year 1900, when the balloon races started from the Paris Exposition. Then the Conte de la Vaux startled the whole world by remaining in the air for nearly 36 hours, while traveling 1,200 miles from Paris to Korosticheff, Russia.

This achievement broke all previous records, but since that time there have been many other astonishing voyages by balloonists, including some attempts to cross the Atlantic.

Clocks

The clocks in our house tell the time,
each with an individual chime.
The cuckoo clock with its little bird
is the most amusing sound you've heard.
And grandfather's clock with its deep-pitched
"Boom!"
fills each corner of the room.
The banjo clock on the library wall
has some of the sweetest tones of all.
It's easy by these the time to tell
but just listen to that bell!—
a ship's bell—it strikes up to eight
and everyone who knows will state
that eight bells means twelve, eight, or four—
that's odd, but so is one thing more:
clocks in Europe strike twenty-four!

JANNIS PARKER

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MODERNIZE
One Room
AT A TIME

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor will show you how it may be done within the limits of your budget. Stores are now replete with new Fall decorating ideas.

HOME Refurnishing PROGRAM
REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

Milkman in The Morning—

THE milkman ordinarily gets little attention. He comes and goes, as like as not while we are still asleep, leaves his milk and takes the empty bottles; and that is all there is to it. Unlike the mailman, the milkman has not been dramatized. Yet, in storm and flood and blizzard, I wonder if there is not as much hardship and heroism in getting the milk delivered as in getting the mail through.

How reassuring it is, as one lies in bed before daybreak, to hear the stopping of the truck or wagon, the running step, and the familiar clink of bottles. It is far better than a mere clock striking the morning hour. It is even better than the watchman of old on his last round for the night, calling: "All is well." For the milkman brings the day and the return of waking life and the day's food.

* * *

WHEN I WAS a boy, I used to wish, especially in summer, that I could go with the milkman on his rounds. No adventure seemed more delightful:—the swift drive through the dark streets, the running up to sleeping houses, the gradual and mysterious coming of day. It was a chum of mine who put the notion in my head. He himself went with the milkman morning after morning. I never went. I was not born an adventurer.

Fortunately, one does not have to be a boy to go with the milkman in imagination. Go with him along his dim route, and go with him back through time to the barn and the milking and the feeding of the cattle. And further back to the summer pasture and the hot days of haying in the meadow. And still further, vastly further back through all the centuries that the cow has been a giver of food to man. To the people of India, the cow is sacred. To modern Americans, the mail is sacred. Shall we call the Hindoos quaint?

* * *

BEAUTIFUL IN ITSELF is the swift impersonal delivery of milk in town and city, a white ceremony linking house to house along so many streets. A small child might suppose milk came from heaven as directly and benevolently as clouds and snow.

Though I like the city milkman, I like the country milkman better. Here where I live my Lithuanian neighbors are my collective milkman. At breakfast time or thereabouts, I am sure to see one of them at my door, the only caller I can count on every day. I once asked Frank how they decided who was to bring the milk each day. He couldn't tell. A rare case of everybody's business always being somebody's business.

Frank generally rides his bicycle. Joe drives into the yard impressively in his car. The others walk—Jim, occasionally Eddy, and even Tony home for the week-end from the silk mill. Now and then the father takes a turn, eloquent with his dozen words of English, arriving with a grin, but growing more and more excited over what he is saying (about the weather, I gather) until he leaves with a flourish of gestures and flashing eyes. When all the men are busy, one of the women must come—the daughter Della, or Joe's girl here on a visit, and once in a while the mother herself. She comes walking so briskly that her step is almost a trot. She smiles as if the bringing of milk were a particular pleasure. Seeing that smile, I know that the way to be happy is to enjoy the commonplace things of life. Their milk is good, rich in cream and still warm from the milking. They themselves are still better.

The handful of money they earn with milk is no little thing to them. Yet money is not all. I was talking recently with a woman who has a beautiful summer home in New Hampshire. She happened to say they hoped to have their own milk soon. "One cow?" I asked casually. "No," she said, "we are planning to have a whole herd and sell milk. It may sound a little foolish"—her smile was gently self-deprecating—"to take on so much work and responsibility, but there is something about dairying that takes hold of one. Milk is such a fundamental thing."

* * *

THE MAILMAN IS faithful, too. As regularly as the milkman brings the milk, he brings my daily paper. It is not his fault or the editor's fault that the paper is full of war. I read how many men are under arms in Europe. I do not read how many men throughout the world are engaged in producing and delivering milk. That would not be news. But wouldn't it be worth knowing? It would be something real to weigh against the armies. I believe that a bottle of milk on the doorstep, in darkness or in daylight, is a better symbol of peace than an olive branch or a dove.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Matthiesen Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE FIGURES: *A Study in Charcoal by Renoir*

THIS charcoal sketch of three figures by Renoir, lent to the Matthiesen Gallery exhibition from a private collection in Switzerland, shows a sometimes "difficult" painter forgetting temporarily his investigations into light and color, and experimenting casually with form and movement alone. If half the enjoyment from an exhibition of drawings is to be found in catching great men off their guard or in their shirtsleeves (if one may use the expression in this connection), this is a supremely good example of the sort of thing one is always hoping to find—a rapid study of three figures, made without regard to what outsiders may think, but purely as an exercise for the painter's own hand and eye—done to instruct himself and not to please the world at large.

Such scribbles, for this is not much more than a scribble, have a spontaneity which a finished painting cannot possibly possess. The latter may be, and often is, a greater work of art, but its quality is of a different kind: a drawing such as this gives us the man's first thoughts before he has had time to decide to what further use he will eventually put them.

Monadnock

IT IS not of ivory
This enormous tower;
In it
Is a darker stillness.

What is it
It has committed to memory?

ISRAEL NEWMAN

There is No Hurt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THEY shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Isaiah 11:9). The promises of the Bible are just as potent today as they have been throughout the ages, and to a world seeking surcease from its woes, these promises stand out with ever-increasing clearness. Christian Science lifts the thought of mankind in the present age to see and realize this truth. It gives one spiritual vision he had not before believed possible.

One who had been through the vicissitudes of the World War said to a worker in Christian Science: "The war did something to us. It is not easy to forget." He voiced what has been the belief of all who have been through agonizing times of weariness and woe. Through the loving ministrations of Christian Science, this man is today an active, successful businessman and a good church worker. Only through a clear realization of the allness of God or good and the understanding that in divine perfection there is no evil, can anyone find healing of the scars of battle.

When the seventy disciples returned with joy to tell of their success in healing, Jesus said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power . . . over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 438), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of this wonderful truth, quotes these words in her allegory illustrative of Christian Science healing.

Christian Science makes it plain that because God never made evil, it has never, even for an instant, had any reality. This revelation of the allness of God and the nothingness of evil is the greatest blessing that could be bestowed on humanity. It shows the only way in which one can be saved from remembrance of the horrors of war and the hurts of hate. One must mentally admit belief in evil to be real before he can suffer physical hurt, and it requires much patient watching to erase from thought the mortal belief which would stamp its hurts upon us.

The world cares little for purity of motive or the high standards of those who love the right. In finding the quickest way to gain a desired end, to attain place or position, to mount the platform of personal ambition, mortals may ride roughshod over the niceties of uplifted thinking. Through just these methods does the belief of war have its inception. Little cared those who demanded that Jesus be crucified, for the quiet serenity of his thinking and bearing. Their lower standards included no recognition of the respect he engendered in loving hearts.

Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of her own experience, writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31), "Into mortal mind's material obliquity I gazed, and stood abashed." Yet with the loving humility which characterized all her thinking she could say, "My heart bent low before the omnipotence of Spirit, and a tint of humility, soft as the heart of a moonbeam, mantled the earth." She had profited by Jesus' teachings of love and could erase from thought the terrifying pictures mortal superstition would present. Where there is real love, there remains no scar. Sensitiveness would claim a lingering sense of hurt; fear would leave a mental impression; hate would burn a seemingly indelible mark, but Love, divine, omnipotent, ever-present Love, dissolves all remembrance of an experience the opposite of bliss.

The great Teacher with his continual insistence upon the lovelier things of life must have so eradicated from his consciousness any belief in erroneous material power that, even on the cross, he could express loving forgiveness for his enemies. There was no recrimination of his sleep-intoxicated disciples for their carelessness. There was no retribution for the murderous designs of the Pharisees, the brutality of the soldiers, or the rabble. He wasted not a second in trying to influence Pilate who could have saved him. But, steady of purpose, he demonstrated Life to be deathless, and overcame death and the tomb. That was his earthly mission and he fulfilled it. Never for a moment did he forget his high goal. To have swerved would have meant defeat. He who swerved not gained the victory of the ages.

And so today, whether we be in the home, the office, engaged in social duties, civic affairs, or the affairs of state, we must not swerve; we cannot really be hurt. The goal is before us: to keep one's eyes upon it means success. And the only goal is to glorify our heavenly Father, as his son, and to see through and beyond materiality.

Then let no scar of hurt, resentment, antagonism, or hate rest in one's thought for a second. As each one keeps his consciousness pure and prayerful the possibility of another World War will be averted. In his real being, each one now has all he needs, for God, our Father, has bestowed it. In truth, there can be no mad ambition to be satisfied by greater gains in war. The Psalmist's declaration will be fulfilled (Psalms 91:10, 11): "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Ingen forurettelse

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"INGEN skal gjøre noget ondt og ingen ødelegge noget på hele mitt hellige berg; for jorden er full av Herrens kunnskap, likesom vannet dekker havets bunn" (Esaias 11:9). Bibelens løfter har samme kraft og gyldighet idag som de alltid har hatt, og for en verden som søker lindring for sine plager, trer disse løfter frem med stadig tiltagende klarhet. Kristen Videnskap hever i våre dager menneskehetens tanker op til et høiere plan så den ser og virkeliggjør for sig denne sannhet. Den gir oss en åndelig visjon som vi ikke før hadde trodd var mulig.

En mann som hadde oplevd verdenskrigens omskiftelser, sa til en aktiv Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann]: "Krigen gjorde noget med oss. Det er ikke lett å glemme." Han gav uttrykk for det som alle har ligget under for som har gjennemgått smertelige tretthetens og trengselens tider. Takket være den kjærlige hjelp som blev ydet ham i Kristen Videnskap, er denne mann idag en aktiv, velstående forretningsmann og en god kirkearbeider. Bare ved en klar erkjennelse av Guds eller det godes allhet og forståelsen av at der ikke eksisterer noget ondt i den guddommelige fullkommenhet, kan vi finne helbredelse for kampens sår.

Da de sytti disipler kom glade tilbake for å fortelle om alle de helbredelser de hadde utført, sa Jesus (Lukas 10:19): "Se, jeg har gitt eder makt . . . over alt fiendens velde, og ingen ting skal skade eder." Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren av denne vidunderlige sannhet, anfører disse ord i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 438) i den allegori hun benytter for å anskueliggjøre helbredelse i Kristen Videnskap.

Kristen Videnskap viser klart at da Gud aldri har skapt det onde, har dette aldri, selv ikke et øieblikk, hatt nogen som helst virkelighet. Denne åpenbaring av Guds allhet og det ondes intethet er den største velsignelse som kunde skjenkes menneskeheten. Den viser oss den eneste måte på hvilken vi kan bli frelst fra minnet om krigens redsler og hatets sår. Et menneske må først mentalt gi rum for troen på det onde som virkelig før legemlige lidelser kan gjøre sig gjeldende, og det kreves megen tålmodig årvåkenhet til å utslette fra tanken den dødelige antagelse som vilde søke å få sine skadelige virkninger til å henge fast ved oss.

Verden bryr sig lite om rene beveggrunner eller en høi moralsk standard hos dem som elsker det rette. I sine forsøk på a finne den hurtigste vei til å opnå et eftertraktet mål, å nå frem til innflytelse eller stilling, å klatre opad den personlige ærgjerrighets stige, skyver dødelige kanskje brutalt til side de finere hensyn en mere ophøiet tenkemåte vilde ta. Ved nettop sådanne fremgangsmåter er det tanken på krig begynner å melde sig. De som forlangte at Jesus skulde korsfestes, brydde sig lite om hans tenknings og hele fremtredens rolige ophøiethet. Med sin lavere standard var de ute av stand til å forstå eller påskjønne den aktelse han vekket til live i kjærlige hjerter.

Mrs. Eddy skriver, under henvisning til den erfaring hun selv hadde gjort, i "Tilbakeblikk og Innblikk" (s. 31): "Jeg stirret inn i det dødelige sinns materielle forvillelser, og stod beskjemmet." Med den kjærlige ydmykhet som kjennetegnet all hennes tenkning, kunde hun allikevel si: "Mitt hjerte bøide sig dypt for Andens allmakt, og et skjær av ydmykhet, mildt som en månestråles hjerte, omgav jorden." Hun hadde merket sig Jesu lære om kjærligheten og kunde utslette av sine tanker de skrekkinnjagende billeder dødeliges overtro søkte å holde frem for henne. Hvor der er virkelig kjærlighet, blir det ikke noget arr tilbake. Ømfintlighet vilde søke å få en følelse av forurettelse til å feste sig; frykt søker å efterlate et mentalt inntrykk; hat søker å brenne et tilsynelatende uutslettelig merke, men Kjærlighet, guddommelig, allmektig, alltid-nærværende Kjærlighet, opløser ethvert minne om en erfaring som var det motsatte av lykksalighet.

Den store Lærer, som uophørlig rettet opmerksomheten mot de skjønnere sider ved livet, må ha utryddet av sin bevissthet enhver tro på feilende materiell makt i den grad at han endog på korset kunde gi uttrykk for kjærlig tilgivelse av sine fiender. Der var ingen anklage av hans søvnbetyngede disipler på grunn av deres likegyldighet. Der var ingen gjengjeldelse for fariseernes morderiske planer, soldatenes eller folkehopens brutalitet. Han spilte ikke et sekund på å forsøke å påvirke Pilatus, som kunde ha reddet ham. Men fast i sitt forsett demonstrerte han at Liv er udødelig, og vant seier over døden og graven. Dette var hans jordiske misjon, og han opfylte den. Ikke et øieblikk glemte han sitt høie mål. A ha veket til side vilde ha betydd nederlag. Han som ikke vek til side, vant århundrenes seier.

Og på samme måte må heller ikke vi idag vike til side, enten vi har vår plass i hjemmet, på kontoret, er optatt med sosiale plikter, kommunale saker eller statens anliggender; vi kan ikke i virkeligheten forurettes. Målet er foran oss: å holde vårt øie rettet mot det betyr fremgang. Og det eneste mål er å herliggjøre vår himmelske Fader, som hans sønn, og å se igjennem og utover legemlighet.

La så ikke noget arr efter forurettelse, nag, motstand eller hat forbli et sekund i våre tanker. I samme grad som hver enkelt beder til Gud og bevarer sin bevissthet ren, vil muligheten for en ny verdenskrig avverges. I sin virkelige tilværelse har hver enkelt nu alt han trenger, for Gud, vår Fader, har skjenket det. Der kan, i sannhet, ikke finnes nogen vanvittig ærgjerrighet som vil tilfredsstilles ved større krigsvinninger. Salmistens erklæring vil gå i opfyllelse (Salmene, 91:10, 11): "Intet ondt skal vederfares dig, og ingen plage skal komme nær til ditt telt. For han skal gi sine engler befaling om dig at de skal bevare dig på alle dine veier."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

History Offers the Key

NO NATION, it is pleasant to note in this connection, has done more in the last fifty years to add to the amplitude and vitality of its own historical record than the United States. Great single names, unless license be taken to call Rhodes and Henry Adams great, are indeed lacking. But for this deficiency our writers have largely atoned by a wealth of monographic work, not a little of it brilliant, more of it searching, and still more of it impressively thorough. It is seldom realized, even by the well-read, how much remained to be done forty years ago—what great areas of the American past stood untouched, what other areas were like raw, new-broken prairie. Our best historians, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman, had not turned to national history at all; Bancroft had but reached the threshold of that field; the history of the West, the period since the Civil War, the history of business, of thought, and of institutions all remained to be written. Theodore Roosevelt, only forty years ago could speak of the great inviting reaches that beckoned to authors. They could paint anew, he declared, the labors of the colonists to plant civilization in the Indian-haunted forests. They could describe almost for the first time the backwoodsmen with their long rifles and light axes hewing their way to the Mississippi; the endless march of white-topped wagons across plain and mountain to the Pacific. "They will show how the land which the pioneers won slowly and with incredible hardship was filled in two generations by the overflow from the countries of western and central Europe. The portentous growth of the cities will be shown, and the change from a nation of farmers to a nation of businessmen and artisans, and all the far-reaching consequences of the rise of the new industrialism. The formation of a new ethnic type in this melting-pot of the nations will be told. The hard materialism of our age will appear, and also the strange capacity for lofty idealism which must be reckoned with by all who would understand the American character." Most of this has been done, and part of it with compelling interest. The remainder will rapidly be accomplished. The history written of and by Americans in the last generation not only illuminates our past, but suffuses a glow which more than anything else—more than the work of sociologists, economists, or political experts—lights up our immediate future. The American who ignores it has neglected the most vital part of his education.

Were history as nearly static as some branches of learning, it would be a drab affair; but it is alive in every sense. It is most of all alive in this, that it is constantly being reborn like a phoenix from its ashes. As mankind lengthens its record, perspectives steadily change. The lenses through which we look at the past must be refocussed from generation to generation. What seemed wisdom to our fathers is often folly to us; what is intensely dramatic to our age may seem naïve or banal to the next. While the best history is perdurable, there is a sense in which every generation needs to have history rewritten anew for it; and in this fact lies much of the challenge and fascination which historical activity will always have to thoughtful men. The history written in any age insensibly bodies forth the form and spirit of that age; a succession of histories is a record of the stages through which thought and feeling have passed. We shall try to show in this volume that history in its protean forms touches the realm of ideas at more points than any other study, and that in the best of its forms it is compact as much of ideas as of fact. There was a profound and not merely superficial meaning in the last instructions Napoleon left for the King of Rome: "Let my son often read and reflect on history; this is the only true philosophy."—ALLAN NEVINS, in "The Gateway to History." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Unmistakably Bronson Alcott's House

ALCOTT made Orchard House what it is today—a sound, substantial, dignified, and in some ways even beautiful building. In spite of the "unconquerable stupidity" of joiners and carpenters, he made it to suit himself, although he had constantly to remember the truth of the words he quoted from Thomas Fuller: "He who alters an old house is tied as a translator to the original." The old house upon which he was working had been so decrepit that it was thrown into the bargain as of no value when the land was purchased; but he kept every original beam and rafter in its place and converted the old ash-holes and ovens into arched alcoves. . . . Once more he showed himself to be that good kind of antiquarian who values the past solely for what it can give to the present and future.

Orchard House is beautiful not so much in architectural symmetry, for indeed in that respect it leaves something to be wished, as in the clear mark it bears of a mind and a character. One might say that it was made as a bird's nest is shaped by the pressure of the bird's own warm breast. . . . So in every detail of structure and hue he found out and obeyed his deepest impulse, as a poet does, or a composer. Having lived in a hundred houses, he was at last building a home, or at least the outward shell of that holy thing. What he built is the house of a self-made man, but it is also the house of a man who made things in his own way and made them like himself. Of a dignified amplitude, simple without bareness, slightly odd and with just a touch of the Victorian Romantic, there it stands to-day under its one vast surviving elm tree, unmistakably the house of Bronson Alcott, and one of the most successful of his undertakings.—From "Pedlar's Progress," by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Scribes' School In Ancient Egypt

IN EGYPT the scribe held a place of considerable importance, his occupation was the avenue to rank and power. He who could read and write was distinct from the vulgar. "He has set his heart upon learning, he is above work and becomes a wise prince." In early days the scribes' school was attached to the court, but as the business of government expanded the various departments trained their own subordinates.

Whatever the school, elementary education was the same. The pupils mastered, or failed to master, the hieroglyphs and their cursive counterpart, the hieratic script; the forms of official and commercial correspondence; and the new terms which were coming into use as Egypt extended her relations with foreign countries. The younger lads practised their lessons on bits of pottery and flakes of limestone; the papyrus was too expensive for the novice. Their text was the classic literature, particularly the old wisdom books. Flogging was a common practice. . . . Half the day was spent in school, ending with the customary school-boy's lunch.—From "Never to Die," Commentary and Arrangement by JOSEPHINE MAYER and TOM PRIDEAUX. (New York: Viking.)

At a Viennese Café

ONE gets to know a city first by sitting about in it, then by moving about in it; then by sitting about forever. . . . Paris, I suppose, is the best place for sitting about in; but, taxis apart, its transport leaves a good deal to be desired. As to cafés, Vienna runs Paris very close, and, what with its highly efficient . . . trams, its cheap and abundant taxis, its rationalised ground plan (looking from the air like a slightly wind-blown spider's web with the Ringstrasse for a hub), it is probably as simple to get about in as anywhere in the world. Thus, even more than Paris, it is easy to get to know.

On the boulevards of Paris, and indeed elsewhere, it is customary to sit on a chair at a little table on the pavement and "watch the world go by." This is known as the charm of café life: but the real charm of café life is something other. It consists of sitting comfortably in congenial surroundings and talking or meditating blankly, or reading the world's press on wicker frames, or looking up trains in a trans-continental Bradshaw, or having one's friends drop in on one, or dropping in on one's friends, or even writing—against the slow buzz of conversation. . . . There are times, naturally, when one likes to sit on the pavement, as on a warm summer evening when the bright lights blaze against the gloaming with a pleasingly theatrical effect; but often it is too cold for this kind of occupation and the habitué anxious to watch the world go by can always sit snugly in an upholstered and centrally heated corner, gazing through the heavy plate glass which takes the place of the fourth wall.—From "Vienna," by EDWARD CRANKSHAW. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Hope Is Still Held for Peru-Ecuador Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The State Department here regrets, but is not too deeply disturbed, by a break in negotiations between Peru and Ecuador. Looking to a settlement of their long-standing boundary dispute.

While the delegations are going home apparently at an impasse, this same situation has occurred before during the years that the two countries have been talking about a permanent settlement, and there is no serious fear that resumption will not take place.

In fact, among more cynical observers it is pointed out here that members of the negotiating commissions enjoy large salaries and comfortable expense accounts during their negotiations, privileges which would cease at once with a final settlement. The longer the process is protracted the longer the negotiating jobs will last. A temporary breakdown helps to justify past and possibly future prolonged negotiations.

However, this attitude of the cynics does not detract from the importance of this particular boundary dispute which is considered the most serious still unsettled among the nations of South America, nor does it completely discount the fact that negotiations have broken down. It is considered particularly unfortunate here in view of the fact that the next Pan American Conference meets at Lima, Peru, on Dec. 9. The shadow of the unsettled controversy may complicate discussions at that Conference.

The dsipute between the two countries is ancient. It involves remote interior areas little settled and, until the present century, not considered of particular value. But as railroads and highways penetrated into those areas the problem did become more urgent. In 1924 a protocol was signed providing that delegations be sent to Washington to narrow differences down to arbitral issues. When agreed on what could be arbitrated the question was to be referred to the President of the United States for final arbitration.

Nothing came of this protocol from 1924 until 1936. In July of 1936 an agreement was signed at Lima to carry out the terms of the 1924 protocol and delegations arrived in Washington in September of 1936. They have been here intermittently since then, sometimes working together for considerable periods of time, sometimes not meeting or seeing each other for months.

'Arctic' Sunflower Cordwood for Cows: 15-Foot-Long Tale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Northern Saskatchewan all forest?

Not if the story of Prof. J. W. G. McEwan of the University of Saskatchewan's animal husbandry branch, is to be credited.

Professor McEwan at Meadow Lake, northern settlement, found a sunflower 15 feet and 7 inches high. He said he had to use a step-ladder to measure the plant.

James Fry, the grower, used a saw to cut his sunflowers up for cattlefeed. "It's somewhat of a record," said Professor McEwan, "and, at any rate, it's the first time I've heard of 'cordwood' for cows."

Heads Veterans

© Harris & Ewing

Eugene I. Van Antwerp
New Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Wardens Told of Prison Court

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6 (AP)—An "Institutional Court" to try inmates for infractions of prison discipline was described before the wardens' section of the American Prison Congress today by Warden Joel R. Moore of Southern Michigan Prison at Jackson, Mich.

Not a self-governing agency, the court is presided over by prison officials. It is divided into two sections, Warden Moore explained. The prisoner charged with an infraction of discipline or rules is brought first to the "Summary Court," composed of the deputy warden, a psychologist and the inspector of the guard.

If his case indicates further study, he is referred to the "Behavior Clinic," composed of a psychiatrist, psychologist, chief medical officer, chaplain, and another from the vocational and educational staff, who attempt to analyze the cause of his misbehavior and to remedy it, Mr. Moore said.

Both the Summary Court and the Behavior Clinic are presided over by the deputy warden and are designed to relieve him of his old responsibility of judging such cases alone, as well as to obtain justice and a better mental attitude for the prisoner, Mr. Moore said.

A "Prisoner's Counsel" also is provided.

"The deputy in the past became hard-boiled and antagonistic toward the inmate body," Warden Moore said. "The prisoners in return became hard-boiled and antagonistic toward the deputy.

"Justice was a matter of luck, a hit-and-miss affair. The inmate body lacked confidence in and doubted the sincerity of the prison administration."

Mr. Moore said that "not only the offenders tried and penalized but the entire inmate body, we fully believe, have gained a wholesome respect for the court. Seldom is heard the aftermath, the old refuge-taking expression, 'bum rap.'"

The American Prison Association last night elected Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction, President, and awarded New York the 1939 convention.

N. J. Governor Honored

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore said Oct. 5 he had been advised of his selection as a 33rd degree Mason, highest honor in Masonic fraternal circles. In accordance with the rites of the order, he will be "crowned" next year at Boston.

New Part Played By U.S. Women In Sport Is Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6—Increased participation by American girls and women in outdoor play was applauded enthusiastically by sports experts attending the twenty-third National Recreation Congress at the William Penn Hotel here. The expanding activity was seen as further evidence that false estimates of strength hampering women's freedom in the past were being disproved.

Even housewives are sharing in a new movement toward more sports for women, it was disclosed. Among the latest styles in recreation reported to the convention was a Boy Scout camp for homemakers, sponsored by the City of Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. H. R. Harvey, director of recreation at Lansing, revealed that three-day camping trips provided housewives were highly successful. Leaving their husbands at home with the kitchen utensils, more than 100 Lansing wives packed up duffel and left for the woods to swim, play ball and hike. Mrs. Harvey said. All seemed to enjoy the holiday.

In Oakland, Calif., girls employed by industrial concerns are learning to row racing shells as part of that city's public recreation program, a western delegate reported.

Oak Park, Ill., is another city which attempts to keep its young women active—in this case by organizing special classes for them to study navigation, map-reading, and rudimentary aviation.

Widening interest in youth hostels for long-distance hikers was reported to the convention by Miss Nancy Jane Reasoner, of Northfield, Mass., who is representing American Youth Hostels, Inc. There already are 800 hostels in the United States and 8,000 members of the organization, Miss Reasoner said. A new group of hostels was to be opened in western Pennsylvania within a year, she added.

Two weeks' outdoor living each year for every American city child was urged in a section meeting on camping needs, held under the direction of Thomas W. Lantz, Superintendent of Public Recreation at Reading, Pa. Emphasis upon free summer camps for underprivileged children only must give way to a new program in which every boy and girl would be guaranteed such benefits, he declared.

Under complex modern industrial conditions, the development of a comprehensive program for meeting leisure time needs demands full co-operation from all public and private educational agencies, 400 playground executives held in a discussion section. Nothing short of full community co-ordination would suffice to insure the success of public recreation in a democracy, speakers said.

Co-operation of schools and recreation leaders in framing a program and curriculum to prepare young people "not only to work effectively, but also to play well," was asked by Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education.

"We need to turn out young people who like to read as well as play tennis, attend good concerts as well as baseball games, who ride hobbies as well as horses, and who enjoy a good play as well as a dance," he said.

Transit Commission Backs Plan to Raze Sixth Avenue El.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City's application to remove the Sixth Avenue Elevated Lines was approved Oct. 4 by the Transit Commission. The vote in the three-member transit body for demolition of the "El" extending from the Bronz to the lower tip of Manhattan, was 2 to 1, William G. Fullen, Chairman, and M. Maldwin Fertig, Commissioner, approving the application, with Reuben L. Haskell dissenting.

The Manhattan Railway Company, owners of the line, will appeal to the Court to hold up the demolition, it was said. This is the Company's last resort to save its property, it was said in legal circles, since removal of the Elevated structure has already been approved by the Board of Estimate.

Employees of the Elevated lines and many residents of the Bronx have joined with the company to prevent the abandonment of the Elevated service. All three parties declare abandonment of the service would be against the public interest. Mr. Haskell, as a member of the Transit Commission, took a like view.

In a vigorously worded minority opinion, he declared, in part, that the Sixth Avenue "El" was needed. He referred to the hundreds of employees who would be thrown out of work by demolition of the line and the many persons who now travel on the "El" who would be compelled to use other lines already overcrowded.

Jersey City Official Explains Thomas Ban

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Daniel Casey, Jersey City Director of Public Safety, told the State Supreme Court Oct. 4 that he believes a riot would result if it compelled him to give Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, a permit for an open-air meeting in Jersey City.

Mr. Thomas applied to Mr. Casey for the permit after Jersey City Police ushered him out of town on April 30.

Mr. Casey's brief recited events starting with the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's strike, leading through the CIO's attempt to "invade Jersey City" several hundred strong, and concluding with Mr. Thomas's attempts to hold a street meeting.

Mr. Thomas, three times candidate for President, declared in his brief that attempts to link him to Communism and the CIO were "absolutely ridiculous."

Women's Right Upheld to Serve on Grand Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Women have a legal right to serve on grand juries in Kings County, and 200 indictments returned by the September Grand Jury in Brooklyn, which included a woman member, are valid, according to a ruling by Judge Peter J. Brancato, of Kings County Court. Judge Brancato characterized this ruling as a "sound public policy."

This opinion was in answer to a question raised a week ago by Benjamin Schifter and Saul Singer, lawyers, who asked that felony indictments against their clients be dismissed, because Mrs. Julia Coblens of Brooklyn had served on the September Grand Jury.

Both lawyers based their actions on an editorial in the New York Law Journal earlier in the week, which contended that under recent statutes, grand jurors must be "possessed of the qualifications required by persons to serve as jurors for the trial of issues of fact and not exempt from serving as such jurors." Women, this editorial charged, are entitled to such exemption and should therefore be automatically disqualified.

Edward Levine, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, opposing the defense attorneys' motion, held that the law applied only to women who had claimed exemption and not to those wishing to serve.

Judge Brancato's ruling, supporting the Assistant District Attorney's view, took issue with defense attorneys, holding that the Legislature had intended to permit women to serve on all Grand Juries in the State, and any attempt to bar them from Grand Juries was "manifestly unwise and offensive to sound public policy." In his ruling, Judge Brancato said:

"The statute requires that the grand juror must be 'not exempt' from trial jury service, i. e., he must be in all respects subject to service as a trial juror. Hence, if a woman not only does not claim exemption, but definitely waives it, as in the case at bar, she assumes the same responsibilities and is entitled to the same prerogatives as those male trial jurors, and she is, therefore, qualified for grand jury service.

"The conclusion is impelling that the Legislature has definitely manifested its intent to enact progressive legislation designated to give women the right to serve as jurors and grand jurors and that it was further the policy of the State that such legislation be given state-wide application."

School Cornerstone Laid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With Masonic ceremony, the cornerstone was laid here for the new Oceanway school building north of the city proper. George Fish, Grand Master of Florida Masons, was in charge. County Judge J. Ollie Edmunds, Grand Orator of the Florida Grand Lodge gave the address.

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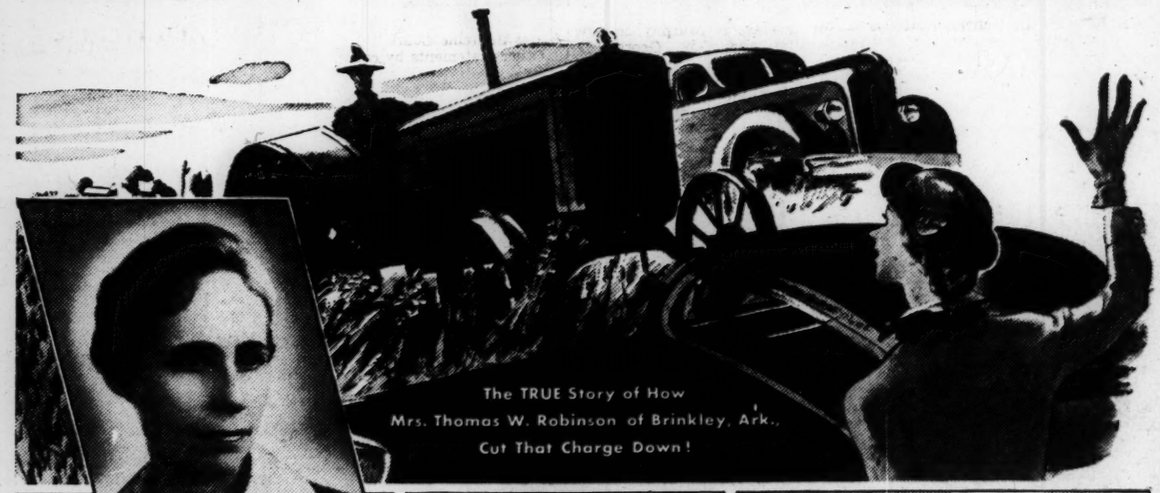

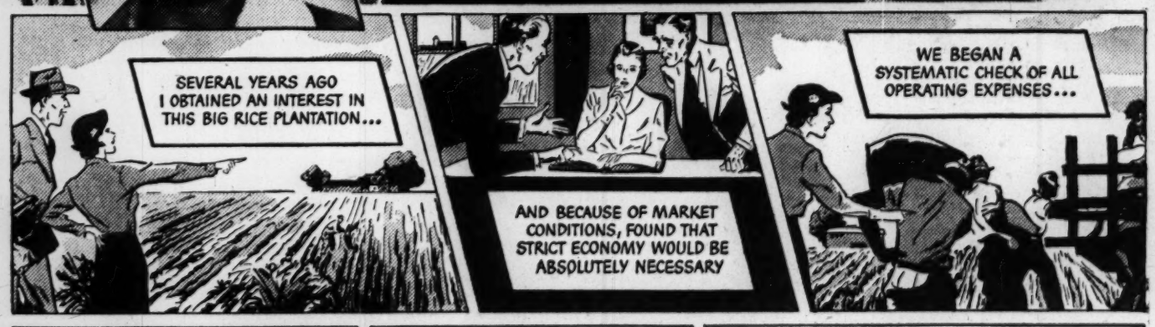
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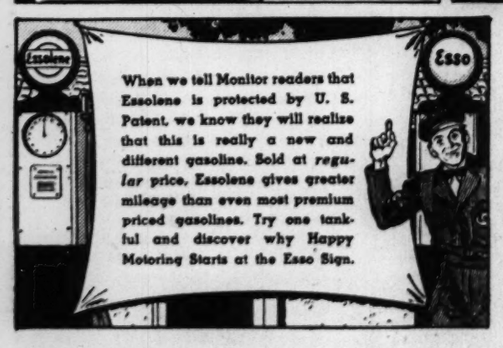

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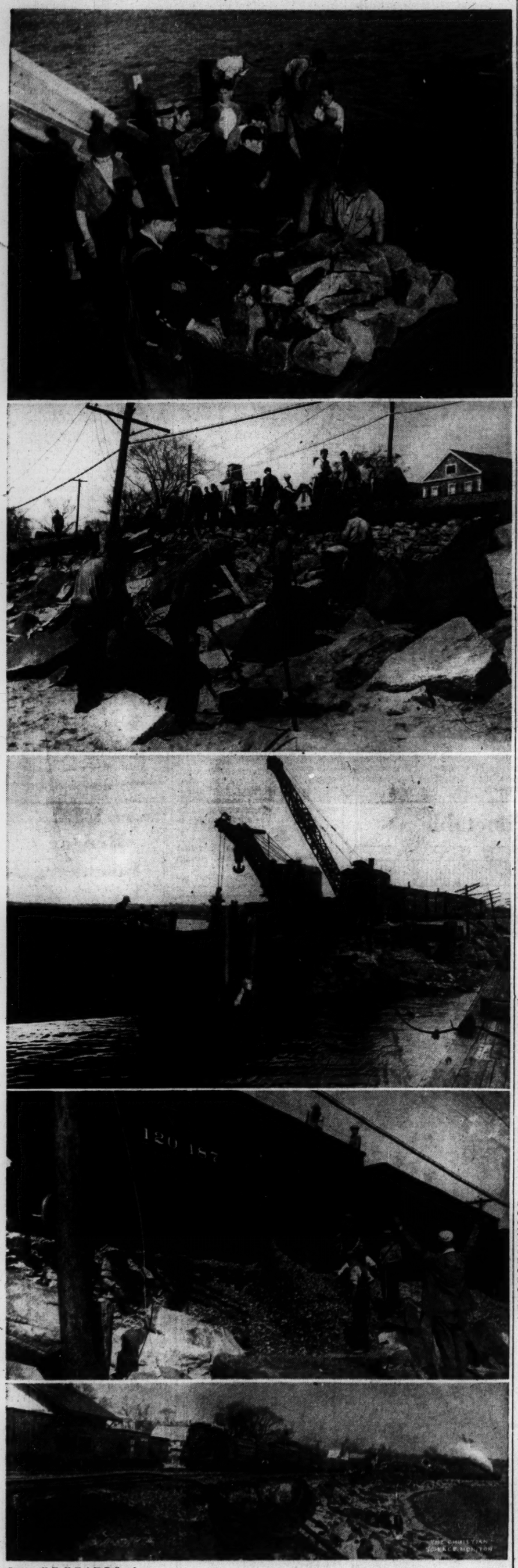
BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1938

Rail Reconstruction Moves On



Courtesy N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad

Scenes Along New Haven Roadbed Between Niantic, Conn., and Westerly, R. I.

1. Workmen putting rock into bridge abutment being repaired over the Wequetequock River, Stonington, Conn.

2. Track gang leveling the roadbed with quarry rock "tailings."

3. Crane holding up bridge at Lord Point, Conn., as repair gang prepares to get underneath it to move it back into place.

4. Track ballast rock being unloaded at Niantic, Conn. This has to be shoveled between the ties and tamped by the track gangs.

5. Success! A train moves over the single restored track between Boston and New York.

Graves Pleads Guilty To One Perjury Charge

Boston News Today

Graves on Trial In Superior Court

Frederick H. Graves, key witness for the City of Boston in the civil suit a year ago in which former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso were ordered to pay back to the city $50,000, plus interests and costs—money allegedly "improperly received" in an $85,000 damage settlement made by the city while Mr. Curley was Mayor—pleaded guilty to one of two counts charging perjury when his case came up for assignment before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick today.

Graves, who has been in Charles Street jail since last August, pleaded guilty to the part in the indictment charging him with falsely and knowingly perjuring himself while testifying concerning the settlement by agreement in the case of the General Equipment Corporation, before the Boston Finance Commission in 1934.

Graves then went on trial before Judge Harold P. Williams on the second half of the indictment which charges that he perjured himself in testifying last year before Judge Fosdick during trial of the civil suit against the former Governor and Dr. Santosuosso. He waived jury.

In assigning the case, Judge Fosdick said two other justices available, Judge Walter L. Collins and Judge J. Arthur Baker, had informed him they would exercise their right to refuse to hear the case if it was sent to them.

Graves, who was arrested last summer in Chicago after a nationwide search, made his guilty plea in a barely audible voice.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who is prosecuting the case, outlined the steps leading up from 1933 and Graves' alleged meeting with Mr. Curley in Washington to his court appearance last Nov. 18 in Superior Court.

Mr. Doyle said Mr. Curley will take the stand and testify that at no time did he ever meet Graves in Washington and that when he returned from the Capitol to Boston he found the General Equipment Corporation claim had been settled for $85,000 on advice of Corporation Counsel.

The prosecutor described the Finance Commission investigation in detail and said that Graves had testified before that body that he had transferred a certified check for $30,000 and $20,000 in cash to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Racing Skippers Will Be Honored

The Canadian Club and the International Fishermen's Race Committee will hold a joint luncheon tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce Building, to greet Capt. Ben Pine of the Gertrude L. Thebaud and Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose.

At 9:30 a. m. the Coast Guard patrolboat Thetis will steam down the harbor to meet the two schooners as they arrive from Gloucester and to escort them to the Fish Pier, where they will be moored during the luncheon. Fireworks will be set off on one of the harbor islands as part of the greeting, a squadron of airplanes will fly overhead and fire boats will give a display.

Because of Captain Walters' objection to covering a short 18-mile triangular course twice when the races begin on Sunday—instead of a full 36-mile course, which, he declared, is specified in the deed of gift of the trophy—it is reported that there is a possibility that each of the three six-mile legs of the course laid out by the race committee, may be lengthened to 10 miles. This, however, it is pointed out, would still leave the course five miles short of the 35-mile minimum required.

Capt. Charles M. Lyons, chairman of the race committee, indicated this morning that the short course must be used. "The difficulty," he said, "will be ironed out amicably between the two skippers."

Ingersoll Guest Of Harvard Group

Ralph Ingersoll, Publisher of Time Magazine, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be held tonight with the Harvard Nieman Fellows in Journalism. The group, with the addition of a faculty committee of five, will follow the dinner with a roundtable discussion in which Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School will participate.

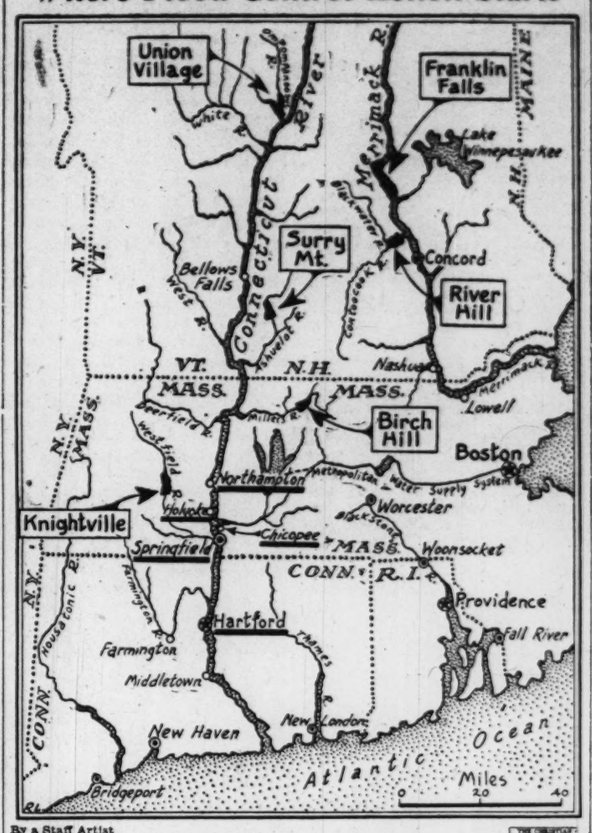
General Seafoods To Buy Old Firm

Announcement in New York yesterday by General Foods, parent company of the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston, that the latter has contracted to buy the Bay State Fishing Company, was the subject of much comment at the National Fisheries Convention in the Hotel Statler today. It was understood that the contract awaits ratification by Bay State stockholders at a meeting called for Saturday.

The Bay State concern, more often known as the Forty Fathom Fisheries, was a pioneer in the field of packaged filets, which was entered later by the General Seafoods Corporation. It was also the first in New England to introduce steam trawlers—which it did in 1904. It now operates 15 steam and diesel vessels out of Boston.

With the launching on Saturday of General Seafoods' new trawler Harvard, it will have a fleet of 10 boats.

Where Flood Control Action Starts



By a Staff Artist

Map Showing Location of Six Authorized Dams

Three are in New Hampshire, two in Massachusetts and one in Vermont. The President allocated $11,000,000 for immediate use on the dams and said $17,630,000 would be made available by next July 1. The dams are designed to hold back water from the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers in times of high water. In addition to the six dams, work was authorized by the President on local protective works at cities underscored on the map (Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, Chicopee, Northampton, and Holyoke, Mass.)

State Rights Issue Raised Against New Flood Proposal

The familiar issue of States rights was raised again today in regard to New England flood control proposals, threatening to cause litigation, if not actual delay in the construction work.

Saying that the "principle" of State control of natural resources, including power rights, is more important than Federal aid in flood control, two New England Governors protested against the all-Federal plan of dam construction approved Tuesday by President Roosevelt.

Protests of these two Executives—Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont—indicated that the flood control controversy which officials here had believed ended by Mr. Roosevelt's allocation of $11,000,000 this week is going to be revived by the two Northern States.

Whether either of the Governors will take any steps to halt construction which the United States Army engineers expect to commence within two weeks at the site of at least one of the dams and reservoirs was not clear from their opening statements.

It was believed in Washington, however, that Vermont, and probably New Hampshire, will go to Court and seek injunctions as soon as the Government makes its first condemnation move. Both Senator Warren R. Austin and Senator Ernest W. Gibson, of Vermont, have said that Vermont will contest any condemnation under the 1938 Federal flood control act to the United States Supreme Court.

Other statements by conservatives in both States indicate they are set for a showdown now on the Constitutional question of whether the Federal Government can come into a State and take land or other natural resources without that State's permission. That such a test is near is further indicated by the firmness with which Washington officialdom insists upon the Constitutionality of its right, under the new act, to condemn land for flood reservoirs.

With scars of the recent flood and hurricane still on the ground and immediate action for prevention of further floods ordered by the President, officials of this State, where Gov. Charles F. Hurley several months ago had withdrawn objections to Federal control felt the old State versus Federal control controversy would not be resurrected.

They did not estimate correctly, however, on the persistence and tenacity of the other New England Governors.

Aiken Explains Stand

Mr. Aiken explained today, in a long-distance telephone conversation with The Christian Science Monitor, that his objection is not to flood control in general, nor to Federal ownership of the site at Union Village where the Government now intends to take land and construct a reservoir.

Moreover, the point at issue is not directly one of power rights, since no power rights would be available at Union Village.

"We are willing for the Government to go ahead at Union Village, if they will recognize our sovereignty as a State by asking our permission first," he said.

"It is provided in our Constitution that the Federal Government

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

New Haven Road Is Rushing Work On Second Set of Rails to New York

Working with a speed which may be compared historically with the rival gangs of Irish and Chinese who built the first transcontinental rail line, New Haven Railroad emergency track workers today were proceeding swiftly with the task of restoring a second set of rails to service between Boston and New York.

Yesterday for the first time since the hurricane and tidal wave of a fortnight ago, passengers and freight were moved all the way by rail between Boston and New York over the single track which has been repaired with prodigious speed.

Freight Cars Move

While the trains must go at slow speed over the reconstructed portion of the single track between Niantic, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., New Haven officials assured travelers that the roadbed is as firm and solid as it will be when it is permanently restored. While the track embankment is now permanent, railroad officials explained that in order to get the line back into service quickly many of the bridges have been temporarily shored up with dozens of piles driven firmly into the mud.

The first traffic which moved yesterday to the resounding cheers of weary track gangs consisted of long lines of freight cars which the New Haven moved first in lieu of passenger trains. This incidentally gave them an opportunity to test the strength of the new construction as literally dozens of trains moved over it in both directions.

The New Haven is maintaining the same five-trains-a-day schedule which it has operated all during the emergency. All the through day and night trains by way of the Hell Gate Bridge route are also being operated. Resumption of the full day and night service between Boston and New York is expected in a few days.

These are the simple facts but they give hardly a hint of the tremendous task that has been accomplished in the last two weeks. Unappreciated by many laymen is the fact that a great deal of the restoration of the 26 miles of track in Connecticut and Rhode Island has ben done by hand labor. The New Haven road, at the height of construction had approximately 5,000 workers scattered along the line in various gangs bringing the line into shape. Many of these workers were Mexican track laborers imported from the Southwest some of whom made a colorful picture alongside the denim-garbed local workers.

Camps Pitched

In order to keep this giant force of men constantly on the job temporary construction camps of tents were pitched alongside the rails and Pullman cars made quarters for for others. The road detailed a staff of 20 cooks to feed this force.

The slowness of restoration was due to the fact that the line had to be completely rebuilt in many cases before trains carrying rock and dirt could proceed into the area to finish the job. Washed out and wrecked bridges had to be repaired, further hampering the speed of reconstruction since many other sections of the road had to be reached over them.

In many cases, as in New London, work could not proceed until boats were removed from the right of way, a task in many cases for their owners or the Coast Guard. A lighthouse tender still blocks the westbound track at New London station though the eastbound, or inland track is now in shape.

Fish Dealers Discuss Ways Of Expansion

Cooking schools urged—Advertising drives of all kinds favored—Standard laws asked.

The age-old problem of how to get people to eat more fish was the principal topic as the National Fisheries Convention and Exposition opened at Hotel Statler.

More than 160 varieties of fish are now at the disposal of housewives, the 1,000 fishermen and fish dealers attending the convention were told.

Fish Propaganda

Organization of cooking schools, dissemination of recipes, newspaper, radio, and magazine advertising were all advanced by speakers as ways to get the message of fish as a good food over to consumers.

Delegates heard Alfred H. Marchant of the Boston Post describe ways in which newspapers can aid, while John J. Quinn of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company described how cooking schools are organized and how effective they are in introducing new foods.

E. H. Cooley, who as manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association has played such a commanding part in recent years in extending the consumption of fish and who is largely responsible for the fish convention, described the application of radio and speakers' bureaus in boosting consumption.

While these suggestions for selling more fish were being heard, Charles W. Triggs of Chicago, Chairman of today's session of the three-day convention, pleaded for more protection of fish.

Large Mesh Asked

Discussing the changes of the past 50 years of fishing on the Great Lakes, Mr. Triggs said:

"First came rowboats, then sailing craft, followed by gas-propelled vessels, and finally tugs, he said. The tugs are 80 to 90 feet long and carry a crew of six, costing about $100 a day to operate.

Continued inroads on the supply of fish are wasting one of the most valuable of natural food resources, he said. "The fish are disappearing." Mr. Triggs declared, advocating the expediting of uniform legislation in every state and in Canada to govern the size of the mesh of nets. The move is already on foot, he said and "should be encouraged in every way so that all nets will have a large enough mesh to allow the small fish to escape."

Coal Dust Issue Given a Hearing

Two tables were covered with fly paper and cabbage leaves in one of the rooms in the State House today. They looked dark and sooty.

Before them gathered residents from Quincy, North Weymouth and Germantown, meeting before the State Public Utilities Commission equipped with these odd bits of testimony to prove an alleged coal dust nuisance caused from the Edgar Plant of the Edison Company in North Weymouth.

The hearing is the result of a resolve put through the last Legislature at the insistence of Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy for investigation of the coal dust situation in that area.

Mr. Whiton told the Commission that more than 14,000 tons of soot and cinders per square mile are thrown out each year from the stacks of the plant. He said the Fore River Bridge is covered with cinders continually. Cinders have been found even in the interior of refrigerators, he added.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy has invited members of the Commission to inspect the locality, especially along Hough's Neck and the Germantown section of Quincy where cinders and dust have blown all the way from the Edgar Plant.

Scholarships Data Is Sought

William E. Galgay of the Cambridge School Committee today requested that the Superintendent of Schools confer immediately with Harvard College officials regarding the distribution of the Buckley scholarships to Cambridge students.

Under the provisions of the Buckley will dating back to 1914 provision was made whereby needy Cambridge students can receive aid from Harvard, he said.

Mr. Galgay complained that the full amount of the scholarships is not being granted and that many eligibles were not aware that they could benefit by them.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also Charles Boyer in "Algiers." 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Boston—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. Also "Painted Desert," with George O'Brien and Fred Kohler. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Keith Memorial—

"Hold That Co-Ed," featuring John Barrymore, George Murphy, Marjorie Weaver, Joan Davis and Jack Haley. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen, Charles Ruggles and Dolores Costello. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie in "Marco Polo." Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." 3:50, 6:50, 9:35. Also "City Streets," with Edith Fellows. 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." 3:05, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Give Me a Sailor," featuring Martha Raye. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Algiers," starring Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Bing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Coolidge Corner—
"Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:50, 5:03, 8:18. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:17, 6:30, 9:47. Tomorrow: "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. Also "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie.

Uptown—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Rural Sweden." "Steel." "A Criminal Is Born." "Mildewed Melodrama," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland in "Wise Girl." Also John Barrymore in "Bull Dog Drummond's Peril." Tomorrow: "She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Also "When Thief Meets Thief."

Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:22, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
First concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight, possibly with light occasional rain; Friday partly cloudy and moderately cool; moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by light rain, colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds, weather somewhat overcast tonight and Friday with rain over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	70	Minneapolis	46	64
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	70	82
Chicago	54	54	New York	52	52
Denver	52	50	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	58	58
Kansas City	60	60	St. Louis	58	56
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	54	56
Miami	78	74	Washington	58	54

A—7:30 a. m., EST, Oct. 6.
B—Maximum, Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:05 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 9:27 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m.

Thomson Museum Is Set Up In the Late Inventor's Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 6—The office occupied for nearly 30 years—birthplace of many important electrical inventions—by the late Prof. Elihu Thomson, is being restored to the state in which it was used during the time when he was most active. Located in the old administration building of the West Lynn works of General Electric, the office will be maintained as a museum for historical material associated with Professor Thomson's career.

The old office already has a wealth of material of immense historical value. Mementoes of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz and other great figures of the pioneering days of the electrical industry abound. Further additions of models and other articles are planned to make the room an unusually complete record of the early days of General Electric, this year celebrating its 60th birthday.

Presided over by John A. McManus, secretary to Professor Thomson for 34 years, the modest little office now contains the ponderous old office furniture in common use during the "gay nineties." Huge roll-top desks, a large safe and other equipment have been restored to their old positions. Though Professor Thomson had a large roll-top desk for his use, he generally preferred to work at the slide of his secretary's desk across the room. Working at this small slide, he made the first rough sketches for many of his most famous inventions. His own desk was used to store important papers, small models and prized specimens. It was also the joint property of Dr. Steinmetz, the brilliant young German natural scientist who would come into Professor Thomson's office to dictate his letters. The diminutive electrical wizard would invariably perch himself on the very top of the Professor's desk.

Professor Thomson, holder of more than 800 patents, was awarded all three of the most coveted English scientific and engineering titles, the Kelvin, Faraday, and Hughes awards. In addition he held dozens of other recognitions and honorary degrees both foreign and American.

Among the most distinctive of Professor Thomson's inventions is the method of welding metals by electricity, known as the Thomson resistance process, on which he received first patent in 1886. The Thomson recording watt meter is another of his many inventions and was the forerunner of the electric meters in everyday use at the present time. As a matter of record, Professor Thomson's parallel distribution system for transporting electricity, though not commercialized, was of a character to show that by 1879 he comprehended the fundamental requirements of what is today the system of alternating current distribution.

In this connection an excerpt from the Court opinion in declaring his patent invalid is illuminating. It reads, "The patent in suit rests fundamentally upon the connections of the primary coils of transformers in multiple to the supply main of a reversed or alternating-current circuit. If the patent be sustained, almost all lighting systems in the major part of the industry of the country, to the extent to which electricity is necessarily used therein, would be monopolized by the plaintiff."

When the Thomson-Houston Company was first organized, the practical use of electricity for lighting was unknown. People ridiculed the work of such pioneers and it was only with the greatest of difficulty that the concern was able to get money to continue its work. Formation of the General Electric Company came in 1892 when the Thomson-Houston Company united with the Edison Electric Company of Schenectady, and with this merger came the elimination of patent suits between these companies. From then on, the new company grew by leaps and bounds.

Waltham Awaits Ruling on Plan E

A ruling on the validity of the Waltham petition for Plan E. form of government is expected from the State Ballot Law Commission tomorrow. It will probably follow the Commission's hearing on the Cambridge petition.

The Waltham and Cambridge committees both sought a hearing on their petitions after the city councils in the respective cities had given some indication they might postpone transmitting the petitions to the Secretary of State past the Saturday noon deadline he has set for starting to print the ballots.

It was argued today by Thomas F. Duffy, representing the Waltham opponents of Plan E, that the petitions were filed in three sections, hence are not one instrument and that the sponsor had failed to indorse them properly.

Victor C. Cutter, attorney for the Plan E. sponsors, replied that the clerk had accepted the petitions as one document and that he had filed them with the council as a unit. He also claimed that his signature to the petitions constituted an endorsement.

Hartford Renews Hope for Bridge Following Flood

The Week in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6—Some permanent State council to direct rehabilitation from hurricane and flood damage and to make plans for prompt safety and relief measures in the event of another disaster may come from Connecticut's experience in the emergency of the past few weeks.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is known to be considering such a move and the work of the State Co-ordinating Office, set up to steer the present program of hurricane and flood relief, has demonstrated that some such agency is essential in a time like this.

A dozen or more Federal agencies and as many State departments have a hand in the relief and rehabilitation work. To keep them from getting in one another's way and to keep the public informed where it could go for help, is the job the Co-ordinator's office is attempting now.

With Colonel Thomas Hewes of Farmington, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, as Co-ordinator, and a staff drafted from several State departments, the office has quickly proved its worth. Now, it is argued, the rehabilitation program will go on for months, and a permanent organization to keep it running smoothly is indicated.

Farm Economy Changed

As the wreckage of the hurricane is cleared away, Connecticut is realizing for the first time the extent of the injury caused by the storm to its farming enterprises. Municipalities are getting their roads repaired their street lights operating again, their dams rebuilt. Through the farming sections of Connecticut the storm has probably not only altered the appearance of the landscape but the whole agricultural economy of the State.

Agriculture Commisioner Olcott F. King believes it likely that many of the tobacco sheds blown flat by the hurricane will never be rebuilt. Potatoes, vegetables, and poultry will partially replace cigar leaf along the Connecticut River meadow lands.

Fruit growers, facing the future with a ruined orchard and the prospect of waiting 10 or 15 years for newly planted trees to come into production, may turn to poultry. There will be a general tendency, say the experts, away from specialized one-crop farming, and a return to the diversified farming of an earlier generation.

Second Bridge Advised

The City of Hartford, which has been asking for a second bridge across the Connecticut River, saw its chances improved when the old Memorial Bridge, only crossing in the Hartford area, was closed by the flood four days. Traffic to the eastern part of the State, or such emergency traffic as was allowed to pass, had to go 50 miles around to reach East Hartford. Now is the time, said the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and other interested groups, to get something done about a second bridge.

Back in 1935, the General Assembly authorized construction of the bridge, naming a special commission to do the work. The important lack is money. Estimated cost of the construction is $7,400,000. Not a cent has been appropriated for the job.

With the flood focusing attention on the bridge, Governor Cross asked State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox to look into the possibilities. Mr. Cox thought he might put up the State's share toward a PWA bridge project.

Cut in Railway Wages Protested

Contending that Federal bankruptcy laws do not entitle courts to fix wages, employees of the Boston, Lynn and Revere Beach Railway today asked the Federal Court to refuse a petition of the management for a 12½ per cent wage cut.

The employees expressed themselves through Henry Wise, attorney for the Carmen's Union, who filed a petition with Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

"Neither the bankruptcy power clause of the Federal Constitution nor the amended Bankruptcy Act of 1898 embrace within their jurisdiction power endowing it (the Federal court) with the right to fix wages," said Mr. Wise.

The "Narrow Gauge" railway has contended at hearings before Arthur Black, special master appointed by the court under Section 77B of the bankruptcy laws, that it cannot operate after Dec. 31, 1938, unless granted a 12½ per cent wage cut. The Union has voted to strike, if the wage slash is made effective.

Richard Tucker

Martha Graham

In Indian Episode of "American Document," first produced at Bennington Festival last summer, to be given its first New York performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, Sunday evening, Oct. 9. Miss Graham and her concert group will give a program in John Hancock Hall, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, under auspices of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, as second event in their subscription series, Evenings of Adventure—Adventuring into the Modern Dance.

War Prints and Drawings at Boston Museum

The Arts in Boston

Unaware that the exhibition would come simultaneously with the heightened feeling about war today, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts planned a year ago to show a large collection of war prints and drawings. The current exhibition occupies six galleries, overflows into corridors and stairways. It could be many times larger, but want of space and an understandable discretion made careful selection necessary.

There are lithographs, etchings, engravings, and drawings. The collection includes material by great masters of the print in Germany and Italy of the Renaissance. There are depictions of military formations, battles, sieges. The charged and cynical feeling engendered by war has inflamed the imagination of many an artist and the pictures, whether realistic or fanciful, all convey emphatic conviction or a ghastly record of experience.

Henry P. Rossiter, curator of prints, has tried to include all sorts of pictorial material which either results from the circumstances of war, or incites to war. There are shown many proclamations of war; there are posters urging enlistment. Other posters aim to inculcate hatred of the enemy. Others still refer to conservation of food and the back stage activities during wartime. Many a visitor to the museum will recall such posters in use, for they all pertain to the World War. The posters of today, from Spain, from China, are tactfully omitted. The poster art has traveled far in the past 20 years, and these earlier broadsides may seem somewhat conventional and even mild to eyes which have seen the extravagances of recent draughtsmanship. There are no distortions, few if any abstractions in these earlier advertisements of war, but they perform their job with clarity and positiveness, with simplicity and sometimes with beauty.

War is not beautiful, and most of the craftsmen who made the smaller prints worked with deep conviction and recorded from personal observation. Many prints and drawings were made by English artists at the front and are now in the War Memorial collection of the Canadian National Gallery. The performers saw what they portrayed and there remains consequently a dependable document of the war in their respective mediums. Many prints there are by Muirhead Bone, by Frank Brangwyn, by C. R. W. Nevinson, Gerald Spencer-Pryse and Paul Nash. The soldiers are seen on the march, at the front, in their Nissen huts. Not the heroics but the horrors of war are stressed, the brutality, the inhumanity, the hopelessness of modern warfare. The pictures make good propaganda against war, and some have been made and circulated for that very purpose.

Cartoons by Louis Raemakers, lithographs by Daumier, a war series by Kerr Eby are among others of the interesting and upsetting pictures of war in this exhibition. For the time, subject matter exceeds by far technique in interest. But the exhibition reveals how outstanding craftsmen can lend their talents to a cause by showing its character with the emphasis and realism and enhancement which art allows. Today we see many photographs which are starkly realistic and which in a way obscure the subtler works of pictorial artists. But we must not think that photography can replace the print for the print possesses the added ingredients of selection and personal accent, promoted atmosphere and careful selection. Most of these prints were executed under stress and urgency, and yet the performers did not abandon their responsibility to craft, knowing that with better workmanship there is more profound expression.

Robert C. Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries there are on view recent pictures painted by Alexander Bower, A. N. A.

The paintings include marines and scenes of the countryside of England, Spain, Belgium, and New England. The artist lives in Maine, where he is the director of the Portland Art Museum. He favors a modified Impressionism, a subdued palette, and a conventional imagery. He seems at his best in marines, which he paints with a certain bravura, indicating the motion and force of the sea as it approaches the rock-bound coast. While the marine pictures are active, the landscapes are marked by a tranquil mood and sustained quiet. They are picturesque, expressing pastoral repose.

Copley Society

Oils by Frank Hendry are offered for the initial showing of the season at the Copley Society. Views, quaint and picturesque, may be seen painted with enthusiasm and earnestness by Mr. Hendry. He is poetic and he tries to convey to the canvas a personal joy experienced in perceiving these subjects. D. A.

"Straight, Place and Show"

A large audience laughed heartily and often at the Ritz Brothers and their antics on the Metropolitan screen last evening, in "Srtaight, Place and Show," their new starring film. The audience had obviously come to enjoy the Ritzes, knew what to expect and were not disappointed. They were given an opportunity of seeing Darryl Zanuck's comic terrors raise an extra dime to bet on a horse race, give an excellent pantomime of a steeplechase in action, and generally do their best and their hardest to keep things from being dull.

Unfortunately, they are not always successful. For one thing, they have virtually no assistance from the script writers. For another, they are without adequate support from the supporting players—with the possible exception of Ethel Merman. Richard Arlen and Phyllis Brooks, as the young people, are even more innocuous than they need be. The story tells how the Ritz trio, through a string of curiously motivated plot maneuvers, become the owners of a race horse. They win.

"Straight, Place and Show" is as far from "Kentucky Moonshine"—which ranks as probably their best film effort—as Kentuckly is from Saratoga.

"Broadway Musketeers," the companion film, is a tasteless melodrama which overcomes boredom by sheer violence. Its principal characters are a strip-tease dancer who reforms and a rich man's wife who deserts home and child for a rotter. It is for adults—if for anybody. John Litel, Janet Chapman (a clever child), Margaret Lindsay and Marie Wilson—who was conspired against by both the script writer and the make-up man—are in it.

J. D. B.

Newton Community Forum Forecasts Another Big Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 6—The Newton Community Forum, which attracted nationally prominent speakers to its rostrum last year and ended the season with surplus funds, promises to be even more successful this year, according to Walter Taylor, its administrative head.

By selling 500 reserved seats on a season basis, and opening the rest of the auditorium of Newton High School free, it was possible to operate the Forum at a profit last season. Advance sale of the reserved seats this year indicates that this record will be repeated.

At the first meeting this season, on Nov. 6, a public address system—purchased with the surplus from last year's forum series—is to be presented to the High School.

The speaker at the first meeting will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. His subject will be "Our Foreign Policy."

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WEEI** George McCall interviews Michael Whalen and Phyllis Brooks.

7:00 **WEEI** Opening season with Joe Penner and Ben Pollack's Orchestra; Tommy Lane, 11-year-old singer, makes professional debut.

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "L'Heure Symphonique": "Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C Minor" by Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra with Bruno Walter conducting.

8:00 **WEEI** Kate Smith Hour; Walter Hampden in excerpts from "Cyrano de Bergerac" and leading members of cast of "What a Life" in dramatic serial, "The Aldrich Family."

8:00 **WBZ** International Broadcast from Moscow, Russia: Radio Committee Symphony Orchestra, with David Oistrakh, violinist, and Emil Hilels, pianist.

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: Olsen and Johnson; Mildred Natwick, Joe Ferrer, and Dean Jagger in scene from "Missouri Legend"; Wally Brown, monologist; Hal Leroy, tap dancer, and the Cavaliers.

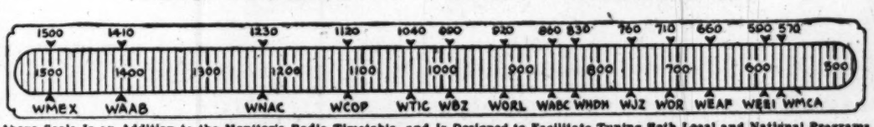
9:00 **WBZ** Symphony Orchestra with Reginald Stewart, conductor, in all-Russian concert. Guest artist, Ernest Seitz, pianist and composer.

9:00 **WNAC** "Good News of 1939": Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in preview scene from "Stablemates"; Joe E. Brown; Leni Lynn, 13-year-old girl, in radio singing debut; and regular cast.

10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall" with Bob Burns and Johnny Trotter's Orchestra; Fay Bainter, Donald Dickson, and Jack Carson as guests.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work," with dramatization of highlights in lives of fishermen and actual interviews of members of crew aboard the "Charles Ashley," docked on East River in Lower Manhattan.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News: Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport relay	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Sweetheart Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	20th Century Serenade	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 Pollack's Orch	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	International Broadcast	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	Question and Answer
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	from Moscow	Yankees; Olsen and	dramatization	Game
8:30 chestra; Ted	Edgar Allen Poe's "Gold	Johnson; M. Natwick;	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Nat'l Policy Holders
8:45 Straeter Choir	Bug": drama	J. Ferrer; D. Jagger	Wallenstein	"Swing at It"; sports
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	World War program
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart,	Robert Young, master	We Want a Touchdown.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	conductor	of ceremonies; orch.	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Talks: Secy. Messr-	'People I Have Known':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch
10:15 Smith, Adm. Land	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known':	Or.; Fay Bainter; Don-	Concert Revue; soloists:	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	ald Dickson; J. Carson	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Sports; music; talk	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Fashion Forecast"
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade': Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	"Hillbillies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Pryce	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	M. Meechy's Cowboys	W. Peterson, baritone
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Soloist and orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Songs
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 Network program	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Concert Internationale"	Sport relay	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:45 Network program	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Sport relay	Frank Gellnas, songs
3:00 Syncopation Piece	"Organ Reveries"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Syncopation Piece	"Continental Varieties":	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 Talk; music	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45 Harrisburg Revue	Forecast; 'Concert Hall'	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Musicale	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale	Dramatic sketch	"Girl Meets Boy"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Halterfields"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Pour of Us"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	N. E. Anti-Gambling	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Berenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Repub. State Committee	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Amer. Folk Singers	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Campaign Issues	'Vocal Varieties'	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"If I Had the Chance";	tet; Robert Simmons;	George Olsen's Orch.	Nat'l Policyholders
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews	Frank Black's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	"Swing At It"; sports
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Swing at It"
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central	"Design for Dancing";	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Curtain Time";	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Station"; sketch	Ernie Watson's Orch.	Wayne King's Orchestra	dramatization	Dick Stut' Orchestra
10:30 Jack Berch's Music	Felix Knight, tenor	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Press Time": newspa-	Dick Stut' Orchestra
10:45 Talk	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist	per game	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

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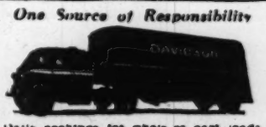
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Hospitality to Hunters Feared; Danger of N. H. Fire Trap Seen

State officials responsible for refusing to close the hunting season in New Hampshire "for fear of arousing the anger of sportsmen and losing a paltry $50,000 in fees," were blamed today for making that State "the worst fire trap of all."

This blast came from Ward Shepard, Director of Harvard University's experimental forest at Petersham, Mass., and head of the Governor's Emergency Fire Prevention Committee. He has just returned from Washington, where he conferred with Federal officials on fallen timber. Forestry experts have warned of a fire peril "far greater than the Sept. 21 hurricane itself."

The Massachusetts committee will poll National Guardsmen to determine how many are unemployed and available for service on fire patrols.

Hold Timber Is Advice

Owners of timber injured by the hurricane are urged not to be hasty in disposing of it at ruinous prices by Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association at 3 Joy Street. A similar warning is voiced by the Middlesex County Extension Service at Concord, Mass., which recommends that timber-lot owners get in touch with their county agricultural agents, the Forestry Service of State College, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture before selling.

"The market is so badly glutted that there is no prospect of the immediate sale of this timber," said Mr. Harris. "Offers are being made at 25 to 50 cents a thousand board feet against the normal price of $4 to $8.

"It is to be expected that certain persons will seek to take this advantage of the disaster, particularly so when owners are becoming panicky because of the fire hazard.

"While no definite announcement can be made at the moment, it is probable that out of the energetic efforts being made by the Federal and State Governments, plans will be made to salvage the down timber in an orderly and reasonable way."

The Association, while cautioning every one about fire, is advising owners not to be hasty in disposing of their wood as it cannot deteriorate before next spring, "and certainly before then some plan of marketing will have been put into operation by which owners may expect a reasonable return on their stumpage."

Work Hampered

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Committee, says clearing away of fallen trees has been hampered by lack of legal authority to enter private property. He pointed out that 140 men were ready for work at Billerica, Mass., but had no right to invade private lands.

Frank D. Comerford, President of the Boston Edison Company, said today that, with the exception of street lighting, Boston Edison service is back to normal. The number of homes without service now is no larger, he said, than on an average night throughout the year when lights go out because of fuse trouble or some local disturbance. Normal street lighting is expected within a few days.

Shore Track Rebuilt

The rebuilding of a 26-mile stretch of track between Westerly, R. I., and Niantic, Conn., has permitted the New Haven road to resume service between these cities, although limited to five daylight trains until the reopening of the eastbound track, probably Sunday night.

The New Haven has announced that through operation of all service, except limited trains, will be resumed Oct. 9 between Boston and New York and intermediate points on the Shore Line route.

Rhode Island fishermen whose boats and tackle were damaged in the storm will be cared for, Gov. Robert E. Quinn, after a conference with Harry L. Hopkins, Federal WPA chief, announced that the WPA would repair boats, nets, and other equipment.

Cinematic Improbabilities, in Various Phases

Stars of New Motion Pictures, Current and Impending

Upper left, Marjorie Weaver, John Barrymore, and George Murphy in "Hold That Co-Ed," at the Keith Memorial; lower left, the Ritz Brothers in "Straight, Place and Show," at the Metropolitan; and, finally, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle," coming later to the State and Orpheum.

State Rights Issue Raised

(Continued from Page 11)

annot take any of our land or other natural resources without approval of the Legislature. This applies even to post offices, although a blanket act of the Legislature makes specific authorizations unnecessary.

Disturbed by Precedent

"What concerns us is the thought that if the Federal Government can come into Vermont and take land for one dam without consulting us, it can also come in here and take land for other dams and other natural resources without our permission.

"We are not worried about losing power rights very much. There is not much in the way of power rights left in Vermont. But we are concerned that the Federal Government might build dams that would flood our fertile farm land and destroy our scenic landscape.

"We already have consented to construction of the dam at Union Village under the interstate compact, but we do not wish to permit the Federal Government to set a precedent that will permit it to take land at other sites later on without asking us about it."

In addition to the dam on the Ompompanoosuc River in Vermont, three are contemplated in New Hampshire and two in Massachusetts under the plan approved by Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday.

Commenting on the proposals affecting New Hampshire, Governor Murphy said: "The issue is too fundamental to give way upon. Much as we need these protective dams, we cannot sell our inherent rights."

"I feel that I have no alternative as Chief Executive of the State other than to carry out the vote of the Legislature as contained in the compacts which were ratified by New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and to protect the natural resources of the State as contemplated in those compacts.

The two dams on tributaries of the Merrimack in New Hampshire, one to be started in two weeks at Franklin Falls, on the Pemigewasset, and another, for which plans are to be drawn at once, at River Hill on the Contoocook River, are without power value, according to an Army Engineers report to Congress.

But to permit the Federal Government to start on these projects without State permission is to risk surrender of State control of all natural resources, in the view of James M. Langley, Chairman of the State Planning and Land Use Boards and publisher of the Concord Daily Monitor, and other residents of New Hampshire.

Since Governor Hurley has withdrawn his objections to Federal acquisition of dam sites, it is suggested in Washington that the Army Engineers may build dams first in the Bay State. It is conceivable, however, that private suits might be brought against such action here, even though the State Government declines to protest in the courts.

Always ask your grocer for

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As though by pre-arranged signal, most of the women in the land are shopping for fall suits and hats to go with them. So many of the smartest shops advertise in the Monitor, that women are wise who use Monitor advertising as a shopping guide.

Cotton Men Hear Wages Law to Be Applied Slowly

(Continued from Page 1)

and other factors that influence wages.

It will be in the adjustment of these factors that New England cotton manufacturers will, of course, be keenly interested.

Mr. Andrews resigned a $12,000 a year post as Commissioner of Industries for New York State to accept the $10,000 a year position as Wage and Hour Administrator. He had been in the New York department for the past nine years.

Himself a Democrat and a New Dealer, Mr. Andrews said he considers the Wage and Hour Law the greatest single achievement of the Roosevelt Administration. He participated in many of the conferences held during the time the law was being drafted.

As the first American observer to the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Mr. Andrews was instrumental in getting the United States to join the International Labor Office.

Another topic of increasing importance to the cotton manufacturers was discussed by Fessenden S. Blanchard, Division Manager of the Pacific Mills Company.

Problem of Processing

Under the somewhat forbidding title of "Vertical Integration in the Textile Industries," Mr. Blanchard took up the relatively simple question of whether a manufacturer of gray or unfinished goods should carry the manufacturing on through by processing his own goods and making it into such finished products as dresses, shirts, etc., or whether a manufacturer of these completed garments should set up his own plants and manufacture his own rough cloth.

The essence of Mr. Blanchard's ideas, which he said were based on a detailed survey of the problem by the Wharton School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania, was simply that a manufacturer thus integrating his business should not put his eggs all in one basket, but should arrange outside outlets for his rough goods, and plan on outside purchases of gray goods for his finished products. In other words, approach the problem with extreme caution.

An increasing trend toward this integration was predicted since the industry is now faced with a situation wherein it can produce more cotton goods than it can sell unless new outlets and new demands for cotton goods are built up.

England and Sweden

Today's meeting opened with a discussion of industrial relations in England and Sweden by W. Ellison Chalmers of the U. S. Department of Labor, who last summer served as secretary to the President's Special Commission appointed to study industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden.

Employers in both countries, Mr. Chalmers said, are convinced that collective bargaining is useful to them. Although they at first resisted the demands of workers, they now realize that conflict is more costly than an understanding.

In England, he said, 33 per cent of workers eligible for membership in unions belong to the counterpart of our American Federation of Labor—the Trades Union Congress, and in Sweden 60 per cent belong to a similar organization—the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions.

In general, Mr. Chalmers declared, the Commission found that the Swedes have progressed further than the English in establishment of labor standards and regulations by legislation. They have provided for enforcement of labor contracts, and removed certain standards from the area of collective bargaining—such as maximum hours of work, vacations with pay, and seven days' notice before striking—by providing for them by legislation.

Better Safety Measures

Noting that of the three awards made to the textile industry by the National Safety Council two went to Southern mills and one to a New Jersey concern, Charles H. Forsaith, Superintendent of the Jackson Mills in Nashua, N. H. today urged New England manufacturers to make more extended safety efforts.

Mr. Forsaith presented manufacturers attending the convention each with a copy of the new Safety Council booklet, which, as the textile representative on the Committee, he helped to prepare.

The best records in the industry for safety were established, Mr. Forsaith said by the Clark Thread Company of Newark, N. J., for large units; by the Pelzer, South Carolina plant of the Kendall Company for medium plants; and by the Talladega, Alabama unit of the Bemis Bag Company for small units.

Russell T. Fisher, President of the Association, and C. F. Broughton and W. F. Staples, Vice-Presidents, were re-elected at the morning session to another one-year term in office.

John Barrymore in New Film; Gable-Loy Picture in Offing

Movies of Moment

The crop of new motion pictures this week is small. The Ritz Brothers' latest film, "Straight, Place and Show," at the Metropolitan, is reviewed elsewhere in this issue, along with its companion piece, "Broadway Musketeers."

The State and Orpheum are continuing with "Boys Town" and "The Lady Objects." The Paderewski film, "Moonlight Sonata," is in its twentieth week at the Fine Arts, and the Paramount and Fenway have taken over from the Metropolitan "Four Daughters" and "Campus Confessions."

Which leaves the Keith Memorial with the only new program opening today. The bill consists of "Hold That Co-Ed" and "Breaking the Ice."

"Hold That Co-Ed"

"Hold That Co-Ed" presents John Barrymore as an antic governor, George Murphy as football coach at the state university, Marjorie Weaver as the governor's secretary, Joan Davis as the world's only girl fullback and a star drop-kicker, and Jack Haley as her suitor.

With that setup anything might happen and apparently pretty nearly everything does. The governor, whose political ethics seem elastic, stakes the senatorship on a game between rival universities, and wins through Joan's kicking.

"Breaking the Ice" is a musical with a skating rink background. Bobby Breen portrays a Mennonite boy who goes to Philadelphia to earn money for his mother by singing in a skating rink. There is a new skating star called Irene Dare, 5 years old. If you like Bobby, that's probably all you need to know.

"Too Hot to Handle"

Brightening up the prospect somewhat is the announcement that the new Clark Gable-Myrna Loy film, "Too Hot to Handle," may be expected soon at the State and Orpheum.

This is a yarn of newsreel cameramen over which a good deal of trouble appears to have been taken. The action jumps from China to South America to a New York night club.

The story tells of Chris Hunter, cameraman, and of his rivalry with Bill Dennis. Also of how they both fall in love with Alma Harding, famous aviatrix, who crashes in China on a round-the-world flight.

Walter Pidgeon, who did a good job with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "Shopworn Angel," plays Bill Dennis, and other popular members of the cast are Walter Connolly (in his fiftieth film role), Leo Carillo, Johnny Hines and Virginia Weidler.

The film play, by Lawrence Stallings and John Lee Mahin, is based on a story by Len Hammond, who was Stallings's newsreel man during Italy's occupation of Ethiopia.

Wages-Hours Act Will Not Burden Anyone, Its Administrator Thinks

Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the new Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, slept late to day.

In Boston to address the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Mr. Andrews today found practically the first moments of relaxation he has had since he assumed his new position seven weeks ago—and took them.

Staying up late nights has become the rule with him and last night was no exception. After his arrival at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, he worked until 2 a. m.

From his appearance at an impromptu press conference there at 11:30 a. m., however, his ordeal of the night would never be guessed. A haircut—the first he has had time to get in three weeks—a shave, and plenty of hot towels fixed him up as good as new.

He faced cameramen and reporters with utmost good nature. In answering questions about the Wage-Hour Act, however, he was all business.

Of the problems he will face in his $10,000 position, for which he left a $12,000 post as Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, Mr. Andrews had no illusions. Conferences must be held, wage differences must be worked out, sectional offices must be opened and administrators appointed.

Conferences begin next Tuesday.

Curley Assails McMasters And Republicans' Sincerity

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A double-barreled attack upon the sincerity of the Republican Party and William H. McMasters, former Townsend Plan candidate for Governor, is the obvious strategy of James M. Curley, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, to counteract for his loss of political aid when Mr. McMasters announced his support for Leverett Saltonstall, the GOP nominee.

The first Curley move to break up the Republican-Townsend Plan combination came last night when he charged the Republican Party was "thumbing a ride on the Townsend Plan, with a treacherous driver in charge of the vehicle."

Obviously, Mr. Curley received a political setback of the most serious nature when Mr. McMasters announced he would back Mr. Saltonstall and abandon his own independent candidacy. The McMasters independent fight would have drawn thousands of votes away from the Republican Party and constituted an almost insurmountable obstacle to Republican gubernatorial success.

Hard Blow to Curley

Mr. Curley himself estimated that Mr. McMasters would poll between 80,000 and 90,000 votes in the election as an independent candidate. The votes, he figured, would be made up of the nearly 48,000 Republican ballots cast for Mr. McMasters when he sought the Republican nomination and the votes of independents. The Democratic dopesters contended very few Democratic votes would have been cast for Mr. McMasters.

If the Townsend Plan advocates actually follow Mr. McMasters into the Republican Party, as he urged and will urge in future campaign speeches, the gubernatorial battle will be fought on an even basis.

It is understood that Mr. Curley is thoroughly angered at the McMasters move. It is needless to say that Mr. Curley worked strenuously to keep Mr. McMasters in the fight, just as the Republicans bent every effort to influence him to pull out in favor of Mr. Saltonstall.

Now it is Mr. Curley's cue to use every possible means of developing a split between the Republican Party and the Townsend Plan followers by engendering distrust among the Townsendites as to the sincerity of the Republican Townsend bid.

Expect Belated Support

Yet the true Townsendites realize that the Republican Party alone has made any overtures to them in this State. At the Democratic convention no mention was made of the Townsend movement and at no time has Mr. Curley offered them any support, although he might make a belated promise before the campaign is over.

Regardless of any forthcoming promise from the Democrats, actually they can do little more than what has been promised by the Republican resolution, except definitely to endorse the plan. The GOP has pledged "the entire Republican delegation in the Congress from Massachusetts to an earnest effort to have this bill (Townsend Plan) brought before Congress for full discussion at the earliest possible moment . . . This plank in our platform does not commit the Republican Party of Massachusetts to the merits of the plan itself, but does insist that it has earned the right to consideration by the Congress, without further delay."

Only through action by Congress can the Townsend Plan be put into effect. State action is unimportant, except as an additional means of pressure upon Congress. Thus the Democrats, despite their attacks upon the Republican-Townsend Plan coalition, can do little more than the GOP has promised to do regarding the plan.

But with Mr. Curley making every effort to develop a split between the GOP and the Townsendites and with the Republicans struggling to keep their party united through wooing of the Townsendites, the "T. P." will be a major issue in the November election.

Rathbone Says He Would Like Varied Roles

Basil Rathbone, long of the theater and more lately Hollywood's most charming villain, was, nevertheless, very much of the hero type as he received the press in his suite at the Hotel Statler yesterday. As a matter of fact, while he doesn't exactly aspire to the usual hero role, he said that he would prefer not to be associated in the minds of Hollywood producers with just one type of part, but would like to have the opportunity to do the sort of things that have distinguished Spencer Tracy and Paul Muni as outstanding actors of the screen.

If an actor is just a personality, Mr. Rathbone agreed that he could not blame a producer for confining that individual to the type of part in which he has made his best box-office appeal, but, he went on, "I should like to fight for all I am worth against any practice which fails to recognize the difference between mere personality and real talent."

The premiere of his latest picture, "If I Were King," at the Metropolitan Theater on Oct. 12, brings Mr. Rathbone to Boston at this time. Very gladly, too, he says, because he revels in the eastern climate, and he finds it a particularly easy task to enthuse over this Frank Lloyd production. Work was started on it in May, he stated, and the whole production went along so smoothly that it was finished two weeks short of the estimated time, and $75,000 under the expected cost. The responsibility for this remarkable achievement he placed directly at the feet of Mr. Lloyd, and once started on the subject he couldn't say enough in praise of the genius of this popular Hollywood producer. As he put it, "Frank doesn't wait until he arrives on the set to get inspiration. He brings inspiration to the set."

Observing the expressive Mr. Rathbone, one could easily imagine that Mr. Lloyd was not exactly working under difficulties in directing his talents.

"Is it true that you copied Mr. Lloyd's eyebrows in your make-up for King Louis?" asked one of the reporters.

Mr. Rathbone laughed as he told about it. Mr. Lloyd was reading the script to the cast with great feeling and much exercising of the brows. It came to him in a flash, he said, and he burst out, "Frank, I've got to have your eyebrows."

Mr. Lloyd took it calmly. "They've been used twice before," he replied. Charles Laughton glowered under them in "Mutiny on the Bounty," Mr. Rathbone explained, and they adorned the brow of Bob Burns in "Wells Fargo."

Mr. Rathbone is optimistic as to the future of pictures, and believes that the romance of the screen provides a welcome relief to millions of people from the tension and worries of the world today.

While this actor's Hollywood success is a matter of more recent record, his fine performances on the stage as Robert Browning in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" with Katharine Cornell, and the following season as Romeo in her production of "Romeo and Juliet," still linger as pleasant memories in the minds of Boston theater-goers. J. R. B.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 207 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m. second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Series programs, week, Nov. 7, WBRK, 1310kc
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Oct. 21, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Nov. 12, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc

Graves on Trial In Superior Court

(Continued from Page 11)

his principals in New York. He said Graves had used Mr. Curley's name and the names of other city officials as a means of obtaining several hundred dollars from his employers.

Later in his presentation, Mr. Doyle charged that Graves' railroad fare from Boston to Washington to Tulsa, Okla., had been paid by Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the City in the court case in which Graves himself admitted testimony he had given on the alleged meeting in Washington was false.

Both Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso appealed from the order of the court to pay back $50,000. Their appeals are still pending before the State Supreme Court.

Dr. Ham Invited to Speak

Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, President of Mount Holyoke College, will be guest speaker at a dinner of the Mount Holyoke Club of Boston, at Hotel Continental, Cambridge, tonight at 6:30 p. m. Dr. Ham was elected President of the College in June, 1936, having been associated with Yale University for 16 years.

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Production by Jed Harris
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Severe Blow in Series Challenge as Rupperts Win Easily—Cornell Bringing 30 Men

Yankee Infield Big Factor in Beating Cubs

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—They talk about the tremendous batting authority of Gehrig, Di Maggio, Dickey, Rolfe, Henrich and Selkirk. How their crushing bludgeons wrecked all American League opposition with apparent ease; what they have done to World Series rivals in the past, and what they will yet accomplish in competition with the Cubs.

The name Yankee, around baseball, means power at the plate, home runs, triples and doubles in bunches. Runs hurrying over the plate like pedestrians crossing Michigan Boulevard at noon.

There is no denying that Joe McCarthy's current collection of Yanks belongs among the great offensive clubs of all time.

Surpasses 1927 Group

It surpasses, perhaps, the sensation Miller Huggins machine of 1927, with Ruth, Meusel, Combs and a younger Gehrig.

But buried beneath this flash of power overshadowed by the thrill of Gehrig, Di Mag or Dickey blowing down rival pitchers, is an infield combination that will eventually go down in history as one of the best. Crosetti-to-Gordon-to-Gehrig; Gordon-to-Crosetti-to-Gehrig. Looking at this double-play machine from either end, or from the middle, it patrols the territory immediately behind the hurling mound with the accuracy and precision of a well-oiled mechanical master.

On a club like the Yankees, fielding gems are seldom noticed. They are there of course, but rarely recognized. The crowd thrills only to home runs. Even the strike outs of Red Ruffing or Lefty Gomez bring them to their feet. But few realize and appreciate the defensive strength of the World Champions, particularly around the middle of the diamond. During the regular season, while the club was winning its third-straight flag in the American League, 174 double plays choked off opposing rallies. And a wide majority of these twin acts were engineered by Crosetti and Gordon in the vicinity of second base.

Hartnett Credits Crosetti

Crosetti, the veteran of the combination, is appearing in his fourth World Series. He has been an outstanding factor in the rapid rise of the Yankees to the head of their field. Hartnett claims it was Crosetti's throw to the plate in the third inning, nipping Hack, that beat him yesterday. Through five games last October, Frank accepted 23 chances without an error. And many of them were difficult. He teamed with Tony Lazzeri, who now wears a Cub uniform. But with Gordon, Crosetti looks like a far greater shortstop than he was in 1937.

Gordon, also, has played a brilliant game in this third successive flag drive of the Yankees. Benched early in the race because of erratic fielding and weak hitting, Joe came back to make New York forget Lazzeri. The former Newark star became the No. 1 rookie of the year, making plays around the middle bag seldom seen in the big city. This boy will be around for a long time. Already he is creeping into the rating of a Gehringer.

Official Box Score

New York	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	2	4	6	0
Rolfe, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Henrich, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	1
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	3	1	1	1	10	0	0
Dickey, c	4	1	1	4	6	3	0
Selkirk, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	2	0
Ruffing, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	3	12	15	27	13	1

Chicago	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack, 3b	4	0	3	3	1	1	0
Herman, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	5	1
Demaree, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cavarretta, rf	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Reynolds, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hartnett, c	3	0	1	3	6	2	0
Collins, 1b	3	1	1	1	10	1	0
Jurges, ss	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Lee, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
*O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	9	11	27	13	1

*Batted for Lee in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned Runs—New York 3, Chicago 1. Runs Batted In—Dickey, Selkirk, Gordon, Hack. Two-Base Hits—Crosetti, Henrich, Gordon. Three-Base Hit—Hartnett. Stolen Base—Dickey. Sacrifice—Ruffing. Double Plays—Crosetti and Gehrig; Gordon, Crosetti and Gehrig; Jurges, Herman and Collins; Collins (unassisted). Left on Base—New York 8, Chicago 4. Base on Balls—Lee (Gehrig). Struck Out—Ruffing 5 (Demaree, Cavarretta, Hartnett, Jurges 2); Lee 6 (Crosetti 2, Henrich, Gehrig 2, Gordon). Pitching Summary—Off Lee, 3 runs, 11 hits in 8 innings; off Russell, 0 runs, 1 hit in 1 inning. Hit by Pitcher—By Lee (Crosetti). Losing Pitcher—Lee. Time of Game—1h. 55m. Umpires—Moran (N. L.) at the plate; Kolls (A. L.), first base; Sears (N. L.), second base; Hubbard (A. L.), at third.

The opening game of the 1938 series was mediocre. You could see far better contests in any week of the regular campaign recently closed. The Yankees failed to exhibit their famed extra-base power. The brilliant Chicago defense cracked at a critical point.

Reputation Upheld

But the reputation of the great Yankees was upheld, and by a pair of medium-sized fellows who will never be mentioned in the same breath with Gehrig, Dickey, Di Maggio and other leading hitters. Crosetti and Gordon made their way to the majors because they could smother grounders, stab vicious liners and generally discourage the offensive gestures of the other club. And it is in this manner that they have already distinguished themselves against the Cubs.

The American Leaguers led in the opener from the second inning on. But with Ruffing being tagged regularly for Cub hits, Crosetti and Gordon halted a situation that looked decidedly encouraging to the National Leaguers packed in Wrigley Field.

In the seventh inning, with the Yanks clinging to a slender 2-to-1 advantage, Cavarretta started what seemed a promising Chicago rally by hitting a single to center field. Cub fans jumped to their feet. Ruffing was none too steady. But here Mr. Crosetti stepped into the picture. Reynolds the next hitter, hit a high bounder toward second base. It was labeled "base hit" until Frankie leaped on it, touched second and lined the ball to Gehrig for a lightning double play.

Recalls Other Greats

Chicago's threat ended with that sensational fielding gem. Jurges led off the Chicago eighth with a single, but again the talented Crosetti-Gordon combination came to the rescue. The speed in which Frank and Joe handle relays, pivots and hot grounders must bring back memories of Eddie Collins, Hans Wagner and a few of the boys who were noted for their ability around the keystone bag.

Yes, they can boast about that Yankee power, and it may yet be the deciding factor in the series. But to date the laurels belong to a pair of modest young men who linger in the background until emergency calls them to the front. When they were called, they came. And, what is more important, they delivered.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees beat General Lee back in 1865. They kept their slate clean by doing it again in the Wrigley Field opener.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cubs went into the series under severe handicap. Hartnett's fingers still bothered him and Augie Galan was on the bench indefinitely. Galan was the cleanup hitter through the regular season.

♪ ♪ ♪

There have been 34 October classics before this one. In 25 of the 34 the club winning the first game went on to capture the series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ruffing has won three and lost only one in World Series play. He dropped the first game of the 1936 classic to the Giants at the Polo Grounds. Yes, you guessed it. Carl Owen Hubbell was the winning pitcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

The name of Ripper Collins belongs among those of great money players. He fought hard to put the Cubs over in the opener. His defensive play around first base was sensational.

♪ ♪ ♪

The younger members of the Yankee family are standing up well—Tommy Henrich and Gordon.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees and Cubs spend tomorrow travelling to New York. The series continues in Yankee Stadium on Saturday. Clay Bryant will pitch for the Cubs Saturday. McCarthy's selection will be Monte Pearson.

♪ ♪ ♪

Presidents of all major league clubs attended the Wrigley Field games, with the lone exception of Colonel Ruppert. The Yankee owner was unable to make the trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

The ball clubs would make the jump from Chicago to New York in plenty of time to play a game at the Stadium on Friday. But the boys who pound the typewriters could not. They work several hours after the players are out of uniform.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees once looked at Gabby Hartnett, the ambitious young back stop, but turned him down because he couldn't hit.

Too Much for Chicago

Wide World

Charlie Ruffing (left) and Bill Dickey

Pitcher Ruffing won opening game of 1938 World Series, 3 to 1, at Wrigley Field, Chicago. Catcher Dickey was the leading hitter with four to his credit.

Around The Hub

Posting an individual card of 76, Mrs. Warren Beard, state golf champion, along with her partner Margaret Curtis, advanced yesterday to today's semifinal round in the invitation four-ball tournament at Charles River. Mrs. Beard and Miss Curtis defeated Deborah Verry and Mrs. H. E. Ferris, 5 and 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the interclub golf tournament for New England seniors held yesterday at the Salem Country Club, F. H. Beal and E. Kendall walked off with low gross and low net honors with cards of 42 and 46 respectively.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Norfolk Golf Club will honor New England's Amateur golf champion by holding a "Wilfred Crossley Day" on Wednesday, Oct. 12. The Club will hold open house and there will be an open tournament for handicap men as well as a Kickers tournament. A four-ball match between the teams of Crossley and Fred Wright, Jr., and Bob Crowley and Dave Hackney will take place in the afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's varsity football eleven received a setback yesterday when it was learned that Dave Glueck, regular right guard, will not be able to start against Cornell on Saturday because of an injury he received in the Brown contest. Glueck played all but a few minutes against the Bruins and was one of the outstanding linemen on the field. Bill Coleman has been named by Coach Dick Harlow to take over Glueck's duties.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Coach Lew Manly of Tufts sticks to present plans he will have a left-hander throwing passes against Bates on Saturday. Jack West, a sophomore, who has been working on the third eleven developed so rapidly that Manly moved him to the first string backfield yesterday. The thing that pleases Manly most, however, is that West is an excellent ball carrier as well as being a strong defensive player.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Pat Hanley has decided to start four new men in the Terriers' home opener against St. Lawrence at Fenway Park Saturday. Bob Leahy and Ralph Salvati have been assigned to backfield duties while Ray Hartley and Gene Muriarty have taken the tackle posts away from the veterans Paul Sullivan and Irwin Kopecky.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's grid team is going to be well fortified with plays for their encounter with Bates at Huntington Field on Saturday. Coach Jimmy Dunn has given the team a list of new plays this week. Many of the plays include tricky forward pass formations with Jim Connolly on the throwing end. Additional stands are being erected to take care of the Alumni Day crowd.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Cubs won fifth game of World Series over Tigers, 3-1, on Chuck Klein's two-run homer in second inning.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Running True to Form

If one may judge from the results which have taken place in the few games which have been played to date as well as the discussions that are being waged by those interested in the great fall college sport, the football season of 1938 is running true to form. Those good old days when it was quite possible to forecast with considerable accuracy as to how the major games would come out have gone and upsets have been coming with such regularity that there is now never a week end but what one or more of those teams which are decided favorites fall before some team which has been very much under-rated. The open style of game which has been in vogue since the forward pass was brought into the sport and the tremendous growth which it has enjoyed, have both been large contributing factors toward all this. Then again there are many more coaches of ability available and so the quality of football has reached a very high standard in most of the big colleges of the country. Inter-sectional games have also done their part toward a higher standard of play and the creating of more uncertainty regarding the outcome.

Ted Bank
Idaho Football Coach

Schedules Stiffened

There has been a noticeable stiffening up of the schedules of the big college teams of late years and, as a result, those so-called "breathers" or easy first-game opponents that used to grace the schedules of most of the major colleges have been eliminated. And it is to this really that we can attribute the increase in the number of upsets which occur in the early days of the season. Take, for instance, such games as Alabama vs. Southern California, Ohio State vs. Indiana, Yale vs. Columbia, Harvard vs. Brown, Minnesota vs. Nebraska, Oklahoma vs. Rice. Those are games which in olden days would never be considered as openers. So from the very beginning of the season a big college eleven now has competition which is sure to test it to the limit and so it is only to be expected that surprising defeats are bound to make their appearance some time during and often early in the playing of the schedule. The big college team which can today go through a season with a clean slate is a rarity and well worthy of championship honors.

Every Section Affected

Although the season was only two weeks old last Saturday, there is not a section in the country but what has seen at least one upset. Take the Pacific Coast for instance. Idaho, which is a member of the Pacific Coast Conference, but, on account of the rules, does not figure in the championship standing, not only defeated Oregon State in its first game 13 to 0, but followed this up by holding University of Washington to a 12-to-12 tie. The last time the Vandals tied the Huskies was in 1907 and this year's tie was certainly an upset especially in the light of the fact that the Huskies were being regarded as very promising candidates for the Conference championship and a trip to the Rose Bowl. And Stanford's defeat by Santa Clara by the one-sided score of 22 to 0 was another big Coast surprise. Turning to the South we find Rice, champions of the Southwest Conference, falling before Oklahoma of the Big Six by a score of 7 to 6. Then turning to the Central West we find Illinois with a defeat charged up against it at the hands of Ohio University and Chicago being held to a scoreless tie by Bradley. Coming eastward we find Brown defeating Harvard 20 to 13, Columbia defeating Yale 20 to 14, Lowell Textile School defeating New Hampshire 20 to 0, and Pennsylvania defeating Lafayette 34 to 6. Perhaps the Columbia and Pennsylvania victories, as victories, might not be called big upsets, but the size of the scores was very unexpected, especially in the case of the Penn-Lafayette game as Penn is starting the season with a new head coach and Lafayette was undefeated and untied last year. So much for what is past; but that is probably not a drop in the bucket compared with what is to come between now and the end of the season.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity got some real opposition yesterday when Cliff Battles, ace back of the Washington Redskins in 1937 and now a coach, entered the scrimmage with the scrubs. Battles staged a dazzling exhibition of running and punting as the scrubs, using Army formations, gave the varsity a stiff workout for Saturday's game at West Point.

♪ ♪ ♪

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army held its last scrimmage before Saturday's encounter with Columbia as the varsity went on defense against Lion plays. The junior varsity made only one first down against the first team. Harold Brown, varsity guard, returned to practice but did not take part in the scrimmage.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Looking ahead to the battle with Purdue a week from Saturday, Fordham's first team went on defense against a freshman team equipped with Boilermaker plays in a long scrimmage. Fordham plays Waynesburg in its second game Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Intent on readying his team for every sort of offense, Coach Ossie Solem sent his Syracuse warriors through a drill on defense against forward passing and Maryland ground plays. Bill Eschenfelder and Phil Johnson, injured soph linemen, returned to the squad and boosted Syracuse's manpower for the game with Maryland Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach Carl Snavely entrained today with a 30-man squad for Boston, where his Big Red Cornell team will clash with Harvard Saturday. The departure followed a final light drill and a long session last night. Jack Hemingway slam-banged his way to the top of the heap in a battle for the starting call at right guard in the final practices. The squad will workout lightly tomorrow in Harvard's Stadium.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Head Coach Ducky Pond put the Yale varsity football squad through another extended scrimmage yesterday, working late with a white ball under floodlights in preparation for Saturday's game with Pennsylvania in Philadelphia About sundown Pond gave the ball to the first team, which was shot through with second and third stringers. The seconds had little trouble. Later he put what probably will be the starting lineup Saturday in against the jayvees.

♪ ♪ ♪

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Brown closed the scrimmage of the week in the Lafayette preparation yesterday with the reserves making the best showing of the year in holding the varsity to a 12 to 0 count. The week has comprised 31 minutes of scrimmage, a radical departure from the schedule of recent years, and Coach Tuss McLaughry intends to send his men into the game fresh.

Cornell Gridmen Here Tomorrow

The Cornell football squad will arrive here tomorrow morning and immediately leave for the Belmont Springs Country Club. Except for a workout tomorrow at the Stadium, the Ithaca grid men will remain in seclusion from the public.

Headquarters for Alumni and officials of the Cornell invasion will be the Parker House. The Cornell Club of Boston will have a gathering at the hotel at 7:30 p. m.

Gridiron Club For Wildcats Who Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 6—Outstanding play by University of New Hampshire football men will be recognized with membership in an honorary "Gridiron Club" following each game throughout the regular season.

Organized by George H. Sauer, New Hampshire's all-America coach, the "club" received its first members this week. Drawing inaugural honors are Burt Mitchell, Wildcat's outstanding back in the opening encounter with Lowell, Sept. 24, and Matt Flaherty and Donald "Rip" Jones, linemen, who led the team in play against Bates last week.

Certificates, signed by President Fred Engelhardt and Coaches Sauer and Charles Justice, will be presented to "members."

College Football Score

Holbrook 25, Rio Grande 6.

College Soccer Result

Army 3, Lehigh 1.

Weird Happenings Occur In Dartmouth-Tiger Play

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 6—The 42-year-old Dartmouth-Princeton series is one of the weirdest intercollegiate rivalries of them all.

To start with, Dartmouth-Princeton grid relationship began before the two teams met on the gridiron. In 1878 Dartmouth authorities decided that football was too rough a game for the Big Green athletic curriculum. The sport was abandoned in favor of a more "gentlemanly" pastime.

Two years later, Princeton offered to outfit the Indians with Tiger uniforms and the Dartmouth College Athletic Council accepted the offer and football at Dartmouth came to stay. So that in 1880, when Dartmouth trotted onto the field clad in Princeton uniforms, an authentic if unofficial Dartmouth-Princeton football relationship had begun.

The series was officially started in 1897 when the Big Green took a 30-0 pulverizing from their patrons.

The unorthodox angle of the series entered in 1909 when a train wreck made Dartmouth over an hour late for the game. The Big Green grid squad was forced to travel part of the way to Tiger-town by street car—probably the first and last time a visiting team traveled by this means of conveyance. All that Dartmouth received for their added inconvenience was a 6-0 setback at the hands of the growling Tigers.

And in 1909 one of football's strangest plays occurred in the Dartmouth-Princeton imbroglio. A scoreless deadlock lasted well into the final period. Then Princeton penetrated deep into Dartmouth territory and decided to attempt a field goal. Princeton's best dropkicker prepared for the attempt.

The pigskin cleared the line of scrimmage, struck the turf in front of Dartmouth's safety man and then bounced over the goal post for three points and the game. After 10 minutes of arguing, the officials declared the field goal valid. By a coincidence the identical play occurred in an Exeter-Andover prep school game on the same day and the officials declared that the goal was invalid. Since that time, of course, a ruling has been passed which asserts that a field goal cannot touch the gridiron before it clears the uprights.

World Series Notes

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—From the packed stands came a mighty roar as a young ball player named Phil Cavarretta whipped the ball from deep right field directly into the glove of Stan Hack at third base.

Today, from some of the smartest minds in baseball, came the opinion that Cavarretta, by his direct throw to third base in a futile attempt to catch Lou Gehrig, committed the "error of judgment" which defeated Chicago's Cubs yesterday and sent the New York Yankees into today's second game favorites to win—and possibly sweep the 1938 series.

"The throw should have been low, instead of high, so that one of the infielders could have cut it off and held Bill Dickey on first," agreed such men as Jimmy Dykes, Charlie Dressen, Larry MacPhail, Mickey Cochrane, and Bucky Harris.

They all pointed out that: Had the throw been low, Dickey might have been out at second on Hack's relay or most likely never would have tried to make second. With Dickey held to first, second baseman Bill Herman of the Cubs would have played deep on the next man and might have come up with a double play on George Selkirk's easy bounder, on which he charged in very fast. As it happened, Herman erred as Gehrig scored and Joe Gordon came up with a single to score Dickey with the deciding run.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dickey had four hits in as many trips but that wasn't what he was boasting about after the game. It was the fact he stole a base—and he remarked to Red Rolfe in the dressing room: "Boy—did you see me go!"

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yanks' No. 1 bench "jockey," Coach Art Fletcher, gave the Cubs a merciless razzing throughout the contest. "Have you got power!" yelled Fletcher, then added: "Yeh—in the clubhouse." And other ribs: "Cut yourselves in for a loser's share, you generous boys—you cut Charlie Grimm out."

♪ ♪ ♪

It was nice to believe—but Tony Lazzeri was not masterminding on Lou Gehrig in the sixth inning when he whispered something in Stan Hack's ear. Gehrig, with Tom Henrich on second, struck out and it was thought that Lazzeri, the former Yank, had told Hack to advise Bill Lee to keep the ball low—where he did place it to fan Lou. But after the game Hack exploded the mystery. All Tony did, he said, was to tell him he thought Henrich was going to try and steal third.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Lewis, Cubs' secretary, enjoyed the day thoroughly . . . "Ho! ho!" he laughed. "Am I glad they don't allow complimentary tickets for World Series" . . . It was 62 degrees at game time . . . The forecast for today is cloudy and cool—with the likelihood of more gentle winds . . . Mrs. Rosa Rupp, who had equipped the upper story of her home with bleacher seats, also enjoyed the series . . . Some 50 persons paid her $5 apiece to watch the game from the "pavilion," which is 40 yards outside Wrigley Field's left field wall . . . Mrs. Rupp reported she ran out of hot dogs and hamburgers by the seventh inning.

♪ ♪ ♪

What every one of the 71 cameramen at the game wanted to get and few obtained: a shot of Gabby Hartnett, puffing like a steam calliope, pounding around to third base on his seventh inning triple to right . . . The old boy almost whistled as he tore around second . . . Cub officials reported 40 per cent of their ticket sale was to out-of-town fans and estimated they brought some $800,000 into the cash registers of Chicago business men.

World Series Facts

First Game
By the Associated Press

New York Yankees 3, Chicago Cubs 1.
Total Attendance—43,642.
Total Receipts—$210,025.00.
Commissioner's Share—$31,503.75.
Players' Pool—$107,112.75.
Leagues and Clubs—$71,408.50.

Cornell Sophomore Punter

Hal McCullough, Back

Sport Shavings Here and There

There were some who thought Fritz Crisler would be lost at Michigan without his old line coach, Tad Weiman, but Clarence Munn, former Minnesota all-America star, seems to have filled the bill . . . Charlie Conacher, big Toronto right winger, may be with Detroit or Boston this season . . . Cubs have two managers, Gabby Hartnett and Tony Lazzeri. That home run that wrecked the Pirates gave Hartnett the title over Tony.

Monk Meyer, former Army backfield star, has been granted a 60-day furlough from his Army station in Texas and will take a whirl at pro football in Allentown, Pa. . . . Harry Kipke, former Michigan grid coach, began football broadcasting at the Michigan triumph over Michigan State . . . Major victories may be few and far between for Harvard, and the fact that Virginia, Nov. 12 opponent, won its first major contest in four years 13-0 over Wash. & Lee recently, is not exactly cheering news.

Too bad the National League does not reward its champion batter. The American League has the hitters and Jimmy Foxx current winner of the batting race received $500 reward from the league. Johnny Mize led the elder league but received no encouragement by way of financial reward . . . Larry Doyle, former Giants second baseman, is a patrolman in New York City.

W. M.

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Commerce and Finance

Business Pledges Co-operation With Government to Aid Trade

Business and Industry

Functions in Life Insurance Defined After Long Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A statement of professional principles, embodying fundamental distinctions between lawyers and life underwriters in the handling of wills and insurance estates has just resulted from conferences lasting more than a year.

The New York County Lawyers Association and the Life Underwriters Association of the City of New York made public the principles through conference committees. Both bodies agreed to co-operate in enforcing compliance with these principles by life insurance underwriters and lawyers.

Underwriters and lawyers are working in related fields and co-operation between them is in the interest of the clients as well as of the members of the two professions, and life underwriters should adhere strictly to the following principles, according to the life underwriters committee, of which Leon Gilbert Simon is chairman:

Principles Listed

"1. A life underwriter has no right to, and should not attempt to, practice law or to give legal advice. For example, when submitting an involved mode of settlement, or one which may affect a client's prior disposition of property by his last will and testament, the life underwriter should suggest that the same be submitted to the client's attorney for approval.

"2. A life underwriter should not recommend attorneys to clients or prospective clients unless requested to do so by the latter.

"3. It is illegal for both an attorney and a life underwriter to divide between them an attorney's fee; in New York and in many other States it is equally illegal for them to share the life underwriter's commissions.

"4. A life underwriter may properly obtain legal advice or a written legal opinion from an attorney, but it is improper conduct to circularize any such legal opinion."

The New York County Lawyers Association had two committees. The committee on unlawful practice of the law, headed by Edwin M. Otterbourg, declared that:

"A citizen should know that his testamentary dispositions by will, trust or life insurance policies comply with the law . . . and will carry out what he wishes for his family and dependents. . . . It is therefore highly advisable that he seek and secure independent and competent legal advice. . . . In respect thereto" and the committee calls the particular attention of the public, of life underwriters and of lawyers to the following:

"1. It is improper for life underwriters to attempt to practice law, directly or indirectly. (Section 270 of the Penal Law.)

"2. The practice of law is a profession. Our courts and our Legislators have declared that it is unlawful for any one to go into the business, for profit or otherwise, of furnishing lawyers and legal advice. (In re Co-operative Law Company, 198 N. Y. 479; Sections 270, 270-A, 217-A, 275-A and 280 of the Penal Law.)

Some Actions Illegal

"3. It is therefore illegal and improper for life underwriters, by evasion or indirection, to make it a practice to furnish attorneys who will give legal advice to the life underwriter's clients.

"4. Any citizen requiring legal advice in these matters should have a lawyer who is in no way obligated or inclined to look upon the proposed contract from any point of view except that of the citizen and of the citizen's legal rights."

The lawyers' committee on professional ethics, of which Gabriel I. Lewis is chairman, called the attention of lawyers particularly to the following:

"1. Section 65 of the Insurance Law of New York prohibits the giving or receiving of any rebate from the premium which is specified in the policy, but permits the payment of commissions to a licensed broker who shall have negotiated for the insurance or the sharing of a commission earned or received by a licensed broker with any other licensed broker or brokers who shall have aided him in respect to the insurance for the negotiation of which such commission shall have been earned or paid.

"2. Even where the foregoing or similar statutory prohibition is not in effect, it is professionally improper for a lawyer to demand or to accept any share of a life underwriter's commission without the knowledge and consent of his client after full discourse (Canon 38, Canons of Professional Ethics).

Lawyer's Commission

3. It is professionally improper for a lawyer, under any circumstances, to demand or to accept any share of a life underwriter's commission as a condition of or in return for his approval of the insurance written by the underwriter.

"4. It is professionally improper for a lawyer to pay any share of his legal fee to a life underwriter, except when the latter is also an attorney who shares in the legal service or responsibility (Canon 34, Canons of Professional Ethics; Penal Law, Section 270-D).

"5. It is not professionally improper for a lawyer to render to a life underwriter a legal opinion dealing only with the validity of a particular document, or with the validity or enforceability of any provision thereof. Since any variation in the facts or in the document might require a change in the opinion, it should show, on its face, that it applies only to the particular document or the particular state of facts therein stated; and lawyers should refrain from furnishing opinions to be circularized by life underwriters."

Re-elected

Ralph Hurst

Re-elected President of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association at its closing convention in Chicago.

Some Broadening Of Wool Inquiries; Prices Hold Steady

Weekly Wool Review

Inquiries for raw wool this week show a tendency to broaden. Fleece and territory wools are selling to some extent and in some individual instances sizable lots of fine territory wools in original bags are moving around 63 to 65 cents, scoured, for good French combing lengths.

Mills that were damaged by floods and the hurricane in New England are gradually getting cleaned up in preparation for resumption of operations. Both raw and processed materials that received water damage are being salvaged.

Political developments in Europe also contribute to the better undertone that prevails in the market for raw wool today. Commenting on the situation, C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, said: "We believe the present situation adds some strength to the market and some degree of market stability will be established as quickly as the European situation is clarified. We feel that there will be a lot of wool used before another clip is available."

Meantime, prices hold fairly steady for the Texas and fine territory description of wools, while medium wools and bright fleeces in particular show a tendency toward firming values.

Wools in primary markets abroad are firm, with prices at Sydney sales somewhat against the buyer.

Mohair of the kid description is active and sharply higher. Texas kid mohair in original bags is selling around 65 to 68 cents in Boston, about 12 cents up from recent nominal prices.

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Pledge to Avoid Sabre-Rattling Is Made by Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—American industrialists want to see a sound business recovery that will carry with it "plenty of jobs," and meanwhile will do no "saber-rattling," according to Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Hook, commenting on a statement by a White House spokesman in Hyde Park on Tuesday that the Roosevelt Administration hoped American industry would learn from the recent settlement of the European war crisis that it would find more profit in co-operation with the Government than by "economic saber-rattling," declared manufacturers were eager for a more co-operative attitude among leaders of government, labor, industry, agriculture and other groups in order to start up business recovery.

"The manufacturers of this country have a few major objectives which many people do not seem to understand," Mr. Hook said. "First," industrialists want to see a sound business recovery so that there will be plenty of jobs. Industry's own welfare depends on prosperous workers. Industry wants to see a higher income for every family so that every family can afford to buy more of the products and services of industry. Industry does not want to see runaway prices, for the simple reason that the average family can and will buy more goods if prices are moderate.

"The majority of manufacturers believe that business is likely to show improvement in the next few months. They want to do what they can to make this expected rise continue as long as possible and on a sound basis.

"To help this recovery along, every group in this country can help. Manufacturers, farm leaders and labor leaders, by using tolerance and patience and the utmost understanding of each other's problems, can do much to promote industrial peace and progress, which are essential to real recovery."

Political leaders could help along similar lines, Mr. Knox declared.

Scolding Hurts Business

"Industry is a highly complicated mechanism and business confidence is easily disturbed," he continued. "Business men and investors have been worried by fears of excessive regulation and taxation; have felt the need for a calm review and careful revision of some of the emergency legislation of the past few years. Such revision can be made without destroying desirable social objectives or weakening any public safeguards. Sound revision, in the interest of real recovery, can be made in a spirit of co-operation. Such a spirit we believe is now showing definite gains in many quarters.

"It is unreasonable to believe that business men would circulate ideas or rumors which would be harmful to business. . . . Business men are optimists, otherwise they would not take the risk of their money and energy in hope of making a reasonable profit; but optimism thrives on encouragement from other groups and is weakened when it is too much scolded and threatened.

"With encouragement from leaders in public life, business optimism would rise rapidly. And there is every reason for labor leaders to want to effect industrial harmony and expansion for the benefit of the people on the pay rolls and those who might be added to the pay rolls."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, blamed "name-calling" by the Roosevelt Administration for the business slump beginning last fall. "Unrestrained denunciation," he said, had been heaped on "legitimate business and free enterprise for five long years."

The statement of President Roosevelt's views at Hyde Park included Labor's internal strife among the sore spots that might be healed by peaceful discussion.

Developments on Labor's warring fronts yesterday indicated, however, that peace was farther away than ever before.

Lewis-Green Fight Still On

John L. Lewis, Chairman, issued a call for the first general convention of the Committee for Industrial Organiation. Some labor observers said that if the C. I. O. unions, which broke with the American Federation of Labor three years ago, formed a permanent organization they doubted the two groups ever could be brought together.

In issuing the call for a convention at Pittsburgh Nov. 14, Mr. Lewis asserted that "reactionary forces are mustering their full strength in their attempt to stop the onward march of labor."

At Houston, Texas, the convention of the A. F. of L. went ahead with plans to continue the fight with the Lewis organization. William Green, Federation President, said there was no immediate prospect for peace.

At the Capitol, several legislators suggested that peace between Labor's warring factions would have to precede the establishment of harmony between business and Labor.

"The first big job is to get Labor united," Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky asserted. "Then, Labor could be brought together with industry."

Some high officials of business organizations shared his attitude.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia suggested the President should "send his suggestions to cabinet members who have been the most recent name callers."

Stock Exchange Seat Is Sold at $2,000 Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of a New York Stock Exchange seat has been announced at $70,000, an increase of $2,000 over the previous transfer earlier this week.

The current price level compares with a high for the year of $85,000 on July 13 and a low of $51,000 on June 15, which was the lowest since 1918.

Cash Laden Banks Are Unable To Get Commercial Borrowers

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current publication of the quarterly statements of the New York City banks has again reminded the Street of the gargantuan oddities in the money market of this decade.

The New York banks have virtually ceased to be banks in the usual commercial sense. They are warehouses of cash, engines of government finance, and idle powerhouses of money.

The cash of the New York banks was at unprecedented heights in the last quarterly earnings statement, as of June 30. In the three summer months it has increased further. The New York reporting member banks showed, in their composite statement nearest June 30, cash of $3,400,000,000. But for last September 28, the latest statement showed $3,600,000,000, an increase of about 6 per cent. Chase National Bank, in its statement published this week, showed cash of $986,000,000, probably the largest amount ever held by any commercial bank in history. Several other banks showed their largest cash holdings on record.

Hard to Find Borrowers

This cash of course is not in the form of bullion or dollar bills. It is for the most part in the form of "deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank." Only small sums are carried for "till money." The huge figures began with the devaluation of the dollar, when the Treasury began spending the profits; then it was increased by the steady influx of gold in recent years, and capped by the record inflow of September.

However, nobody wants to borrow any of this money. The banks can't find anybody to lend to. Commercial loans tumbled in the early thirties, recovered slightly in 1936 and 1937, but then tumbled again and have not recovered. In August there seemed a brief hope of an increase in commercial loans but it was the swallow that didn't make a summer; in September they fell another $73,000,000 to the lowest figure in years.

Commercial loans have a peculiar way of lagging behind commercial activity. Months after commercial activity began to fall in 1929 commercial loans continued to rise. Months after business had hit the bottom in 1932-1933 commercial loans still declined. They did not really start to increase until 1936 though the business recovery started a year or two earlier.

And last fall business started down in August but commercial loans continued to rise until October, misleading many. So again this summer business began its recovery in June but commercial loans haven't reflected the recovery yet. Apparently in the first few months after good times have ended, business corporations keep on borrowing in the hope of carrying inventory until the gloom blows over, and in the first few months after bad times have ended they keep on repaying money lest the recovery be short-lived.

Because they can't find commercial borrowers, the banks have bought government securities. Different New York banks have followed different policies. Last Spring Central Hanover kicked out about 40 per cent of their governments and National City also sold heavily. First National and Manufacturers' Trust, on the other hand—the right and left wing of banking here—have both been consistently loading up on governments. But the aggregate result of the banks' policies has been a steady increase in their holdings.

As a result of the heavy deposits (made by the Treasury, or by foreigners as a result of credits for goods or gold delivered to these shores, or written onto the books by the banks in the purchase of government securities) the New York banks are now near an all-time record level of deposits. But just as nobody is borrowing from them so nobody is using the deposits with them. Deposit turnover or velocity is the lowest on record. Rich people, the depositors of the New York banks, would rather go fishing than buy investments and pay the current taxes on the income. They are peeved. So the banks are idle power-houses of credit.

All-Overshadowing Government

Hence the Treasury is the only important borrower. There is a lively sense of impending doom here in New York, in that people feel the government will eventually take over banking. In fact it seems to be doing so already, by playing banker through a host of subsidiary corporations. The Commodity Credit Corporation helped destroy the New York acceptance business by taking over the country's cotton loans. Jesse Jones keeps inching the RFC into the banking field through financing railroads, small business men, and interior banks. The FHA has nosed into the real estate mortgage business, the Farm Credit Administration into the farm loan field, and so on.

The New York banks have been crowded out of the role of central depositaries of the country's banking reserves. First the Federal Reserve system took the role over in 1914, then the Treasury took it over in 1933, in a host of indirect ways. So the New York banks are, in a sense, inexpensive pets of the government. They are inexpensive because interest rates are being kept so permanently and intentionally low that they cannot earn any money, even though they don't have to pay any interest any longer on their demand deposits. But they are pets because they are shielded from the impact of any serious upset in financial conditions.

By cottoning so heavily to government bonds they have become as dependent on the government bond market as a sucker fish is on its shark. But the government bond market is a protected market. The Federal and the Treasury protect it. Government bonds can be rediscounted at par. The Federal or the Treasury are ready to step in whenever the government bond market weakens.

Many Imponderables

Among the many imponderables in the appraisal of New York bank stocks is the question of whether the present low level of interest rates is permanent or temporary. It has been nearly this low before, but risen. Never was it held intentionally so low so long, however.

If interest rates go up, the banks will of course lose on their investments in gilt-edged bonds, for these will automatically fall; but this is six of one and half a dozen of the other, for they will also gain in return on their commercial loans, which certainly would be both more voluminous and more lucrative.

As it is, bank earnings are parlously low. Of course third quarter earnings are anybody's guess, for the banks publish only balance sheets and leave it to bank stock statisticians to guess the earnings. But they are below last year, and they have never recovered substantially from 1933. Neither have local bank stock prices. Some of them as still selling as low as in 1933. They haven't by any means done as well as the Dow-Jones industrial average. They sell now to give an average yield of around 5 per cent; a few years ago the yield was little over half this much.

War Boom Is Not Real Prosperity, Warns N. Y. Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—"A war boom is not real prosperity," the National City Bank of New York warned in its monthly review of business conditions.

"War destroys and depreciates real wealth and the appearance of riches is an illusion caused by depreciation of money," the review said. The letter continued:

"War is an anachronism in civilization, for the essence of civilization is the friendly association of people and their co-operation for common progress and welfare. War ruthlessly disorganizes this co-operative system.

"It throws the complex industrial organization out of balance and disrupts the relationships upon which trade is carried on. It withdraws men from mutually helpful and productive work and turns them to waste and destruction. It raises the demand for some goods to abnormal volume and reduces the market for others. It closes outlets to some exporters and opens them to others. It blocks sources of supply to importers, interferes with transportation and raises costs.

"Painful adjustments must be made to these changes to put the industrial organization on a 'war basis'; and after this has been done the adjustments necessary to get back on a peace basis may be even more difficult and depressing."

Commenting on the recent political crisis in Europe over the Czechoslovak problem and its effects on American business, the review said:

"Under other conditions the European crisis might have caused a considerable setback in business activity in this country. Up to the present, however, trade and industrial production have shown fewer effects than might have been expected. Business was in an upswing, it was moving forward under good headway and its momentum has supported it against the growing hesitation."

Truck Crop Control Is Sought by AAA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials here opened a two-day confenece in an attempt to draft a more effective program for control of commercial vegetable production.

Attending the conference were about 50 AAA committeemen.

Officials said it was possible the conference would recommend larger benefit payments to commercial truck crop growers, to keep production in line with normal consumption demands.

Many of the growers, they said, have been expanding production and insisting that the Government bolster prices by purchasing surpluses.

Michigan Cons. Gas. $42,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dillon, Read & Co. and Mellon Securities Corp., head an underwriting group offering to the public $42,000,000 in bonds and notes of Michigan Consolidated Gas Company.

The offering will consist of $34,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent, series due 1963, to be offered at 97½ per cent, plus accrued interest from Sept. 1, and $8,000,000 4 per cent serial notes maturing in varying amounts from Aug. 1, 1939, to 1948, to be offered at prices averaging 101 per cent, plus accrued interest from Aug. 1.

Holland Furnace Plan Of Reorganization Out

NEW YORK (AP) — The Holland Furnace Co., a Michigan Corporation, has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed plan of reorganization providing for a new corporation of the same name under the laws of Delaware.

Authorized capital of the new company would consist of 20,000 shares of preferred stock of $98 par value and 500,000 common shares of $10 par value, to be issued share for share in exchange for the present company's outstanding 18,395 shares of no-par preferred and 450,232 no-par common shares. The company's plants are in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa.

Executives Say Roads Unable To Meet Current Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Even when a hurricane strikes a whole section of the country, a railroad President testified today, railroads suffer worse than their competitors.

The executive, Frederick E. Williamson of the New York Central System, was referring specifically to the recent New England storm. He told a presidential board hearing the case for and against a rail wage cut that railroads had to pay for their own storm damage, whereas Governments repaired the highways over which trucks and buses run.

Proposed Wage Cut

Mr. Williamson made the point in his argument that the railroads cannot afford to pay present wage scales. The board is seeking a compromise in the deadlock between railway labor and management over a proposed 15 per cent wage reduction.

The New York Central deficit of $20,500,000 in the first eight months of this year, Mr. Williamson said, was "the largest ever incurred in a similar period."

He added that if 1933 wage rates had been paid this year the deficit could have been cut $3,387,000.

M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told President Roosevelt's fact-finding board that the workers who have voted to strike against the proposed wage cut had failed to "see the picture of the whole."

He warned that railroad employment is "lessening and will continue to lessen, when it should be increasing—unless wage and other questions are approached and disposed of from a commonsense standpoint."

President Roosevelt appointed the fact-finding board in an effort to avert the threatened strike of nearly 1,000,000 railroad workers.

Mr. Clement told it that the appeal to the Government over the dispute was necessary because railroad workers had not accepted "responsibility" and because their leaders "would neither dispose of this wage controversy in conference with management nor arbitrate."

Wages Were Cut

"Is it true a number of railroad presidents sat down and said 'we'll have to do something about wages'?" asked Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, a member of the President's board.

Mr. Clement replied that "twelve or fifteen presidents" agreed to ask the Railroad Brotherhoods to accept the pay cut. "It was just what we did in 1932 when the Brotherhoods took a voluntary 10 per cent wage reduction," the witness added.

Tom Davis, labor attorney, interrupted Mr. Clement to assert that the Brotherhoods were promised there would be no reduction in employment or rates when they accepted a 10 per cent wage cut and "neither promise was kept."

Copper Price Rises To 10⅝ Cents Pound

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The price of domestic copper for immediate delivery was boosted another ⅛ cent to 10⅝ cents a pound today, the second ⅛ cent mark-up in two days.

The trade reported the higher price had been placed in effect by all leading producers.

The latest jump lifted the price of the red metal to the highest since Jan. 18, when 10¾ cents was the going quotation.

The low point for the current year was 9 cents reached May 19. Since then the price has been moved up to today's level through a series of ten consecutive advances.

Export copper today was advanced to 10.77½ cents a pound from around 10.60 cents yesterday.

Gossip was heard in trade circles that some automobile makers are actively in the market for the metal, after having bought on a hand-to-mouth basis for some time. The automobile industry used 17 per cent of all the copper consumed in the Nation last year.

Sulphur Price Cut To $16 Ton at Mine

NEW YORK (AP)—Freeport Sulphur Company has announced a reduction in the price of sulphur on new contracts to $16 from $18 a ton at the mine, and to $20.50 from $22 in New York, the first markdowns in more than eight years.

Largest users of sulphur include the fertilizer, petroleum refining, steel, rubber, paint and chemical industries.

The cuts were made, the company said, to stimulate new business.

Saskatchewan Co-ordinates Work of Credit Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Co-ordination of the work of credit unions in Saskatchewan will be effected through the recent organiation of the Great Union Federation of Saskatchewan. Its object is to promote co-operation between the various unions organized in the province.

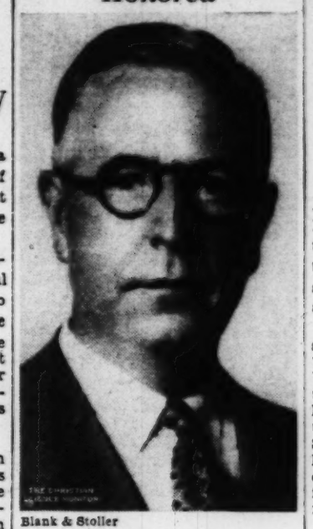
The credit union movement is rapidly growing in Saskatchewan and already 16 unions have been formed in less than a year. More are in the process of formation.

Philadelphia Mint Makes Coins for Cuba, Venezuela

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that the Philadelphia mint manufactured 2,600,000 one-peso coins for Cuba and 1,080,000 12½-centimos and 6,000,000 five-centimo coins for Venezuela last month.

The Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver mints also made these domestic coins in September: 100,503 half-dollars, 2,172,503 quarters, 3,367,503 dimes and 16,353,000 pennies.

Honored



Blank & Stoller

Harry E. Ward

President of the Irving Trust Company, elected Chairman of the Clearing House Committee at the annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association. He succeeds Herbert P. Howell, President of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company.

Rail Retirement Payments Push U. S. Debt to New High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury records showed the Government had $96,298,011 in benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act up to Aug. 31.

Officials said benefits under this law were being paid at a much more rapid rate than those under the Social Security Act.

Total receipts from taxes under the railroad retirement law as of Aug. 31, the latest monthly summary available, amounted to $176,460,184. These receipts, officials explained, automatically went into the general fund of the Treasury.

In compliance with the law, they said special Treasury securities, valued at $177,902,587, had been transferred to the railroad retirement account by special congressional appropriation. In addition, they said, $13,138,833 in cash had been placed in the checking account of the Railroad Retirement Board's disbursing officer for payment of current claims.

Transfers to the railroad retirement account this month were listed on the Treasury statement for Oct. 3 as $1,500,000. This amount, plus a transfer of $32,000,000 to the old-age reserve account under the Social Security Act, helped to push the public debt to a new record high of $38,426,367,934.

Value of Stocks Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the average market value of all shares listed as of Sept. 30 was $30.54, compared with $30.35 on Aug. 31 and $35.07 a year ago.

On Sept. 30 there were 1,247 issues totaling 1,425,149,279 shares with an aggregate market value of $43,526,688,812, compared with 1,247 ssues totaling 1,424,900,800 shares and with an aggregate market value of $43,526,488,215 on Aug. 31. On Oct. 1, 1937, there were 1,253 issues totaling 1,398,144,806 shares with a market value of $49,034,032,639.

Members' collateral borrowings as of Sept. 30 amounted to $524,202,538, a decrease of $17,287,869 from the preceding month's total of $541,490,407. On Sept. 30 last year brokers' loans amounted to $1,039,120,516.

Wallace Attacks New Deal Critics Of Farm Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has accused Republican critics of the New Deal farm program of trying to "fool the people" with inaccurate comments about exports and imports of farm products.

Mr. Wallace took a specific target, a critical statement by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, recently minority leader of the House, excerpts from which have been scattered over the country in a post-card campaign. Mr. Snell charged the Administration had "sold the American farmer down the river" by permitting big increases in imports to reduce farm income.

Now, in a letter to Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, Mr. Wallace declares "the attack presents one set of facts, ignores all other facts and gives only one side of the picture."

Mr. Snell had offered statistics showing that imports of farm products in 1937 were $572,000,000 over 1932, last year of Republican control.

Mr. Wallace retorted that the Republicans carefully avoid the following points, and "apparently want to keep the people from knowing":

Imports of corn and wheat, the commodities most affected by the drought and the center of the import attack, have practically ceased since the 1937 harvest and in recent months have been exported in great quantities.

Farm imports of 1937 did not set a record, as the attack implies, but in terms of total value were exceeded in seven out of the twelve years prior to 1933.

The farmers' export market is being regained after falling in 1932 to the lowest level in forty-two years. The value of farm exports in 1937-38 had increased $300,000,000, or 50 per cent above their value in 1932-33.

The farmers' cash income in 1937 was double their income in 1932, the year pointed to with so much pride by the statement attacking the farm program.

Firestone Tire $50,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Firestone Tire & Rubber Company filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the company's intended issuance and sale of $50,000,000 of 10-year 3½ per cent debentures.

The company proposed to use the net proceeds as follows:

A total of $5,555,000 to retire bank loans incurred to obtain funds advanced by the company to Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of California for the redemption on September 1, 1938, at 101 per cent, of all the 15-year sinking fund 5 per cent gold bonds of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of California.

A total of $7,272,000 to be advanced to Firestone Cotton Mills for the redemption on March 1, 1939, at 101 per cent of $7,200,000 principal amount of 20-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the cotton mills.

The remainder to retire bank loans. Bank loans were outstanding in the amount of $41,491,317 on July 31, 1938.

The principal underwriters are Brown, Harriman & Company, Inc., New York, and Otis & Company, Cleveland.

The price to the public, underwriting discounts or commissions, and redemption provisions will be disclosed in an amendment to the registration statement, the company advised the commission.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,400,000
Previous day 2,225,910
1938 volume to date 236,663,903
1937 volume to date 306,747,423

Profit Taking Stems Big Rally In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Stock market leaders shot up 1 to more than 3 points today, many to new highs for about a year, before profit taking reduced or cancelled extreme gains.

Heavy overnight buying orders, both from home and abroad, brought an exciting opening in which blocks of 1,000 to 4,000 shares changed hands, the ticker tape frequently was behind in the forenoon.

It was the seventh out of eight sessions in which the Associated Press averages leaned forward. The extent of the upsurge, however, led many traders to look for a technical "correction" and these inclined to cash in.

The pace slowed as profits were reaped. Only small fractional advances predominated near the final hour.

There was a turnover of 880,000 shares in the initial hour, the largest for this period in months. Transfers for the full day were at the rate of about 2,400,000 shares.

Tops near the fourth hour.

Brokers attributed the sharpened speculative and investment appetite mainly to rising business optimism as talk of greater co-operation between government and industry became louder. In addition, the brighter European picture was seen as a stimulating influence.

Prominent share performers were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Detroit Edison and Great Northern.

On the curb substantial gains were posted for Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Midvale, N. J. Zinc and American Light & Traction.

The bond market continued its improvement today, although gains were trimmed down somewhat as buying interest dwindled toward the close of trading.

Gains of fractions to around 2 points were frequent in rails, industrials, utilities and foreign dollar loans. U. S. Government obligations were steady.

Prominent gainers included B. & O. convertible 4½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Great Northern 4s of '46, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Studebaker 6s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, National Dairy 3¾s and Remington Rand 4½s.

In the foreign dollar list, Abitibi Power & Light 5s were up around 12 points. Czech Government 8s of '52 broke around 27 points on sale of one bond.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Shares prices were buoyant despite limited turnover in the stock market today. Transatlantics followed Wall Street's upward move of yesterday. Aircrafts paced broadly higher industrial shares. Strength of coppers featured the metal division. Oils and rubbers advanced. British funds turned higher and most foreign bonds, especially German loans, were marked up.

Paris—Active trading carried prices forward in the bourse today. Bank of France, which dipped 150 francs, and rentes, off 5 to 75 centimes, were exceptions. Suez Canal gained 255 francs and Royal Dutch 70.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended 3 to 4 points ahead today on scattered buying induced by optimistic American business news and firm eastern markets.

Wheat futures finished ⅞ to 1¼ pence ahead in a one-way market following firmness at Winnipeg late Wednesday. Traders ignored increased offers of French grain.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Extra or Increased	Payable	Holders of Record
Rath Pack	37½c		Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Accumulated				
American States Utilities Corp 5½c pf	68¾c		Oce. 15	Oct. 5
Increased				
Commonw Edison	40c		Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Final				
Rhokana CC 7s 6d				
Irregular				
Fidelity Fund	15c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Reduced				
Dean (W E) & Co	15c		Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Resumed				
Hoover B Bearing	30c		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Optional				
*Blue Ridge Corp pf 75c	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 5
Regular				
Amer Alliance Insurance Co (NY)	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Am Motorist Insurance Co (Chicago)	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Atlantic City Electric Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 7
Bank of Calif N A	$2.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Bourbon Stock Yards Co	$1.00	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Brewster Aero Cp	10c		Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Calgary & Edmonton Corp Ltd	8c		Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Calgary Power Co Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Corn Ex Bk & Tr	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Dean (W E) 6% convertible pref.	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Dennison Mfg Co	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Diversified Trustee Sh Series D	10 61/100c		Oct. 15	.....
First Mutual Trust Fund reg	2c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
First National Bank & Tr Co (Lex, Ky)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Great Am Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Homestake Min	37½c	M	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Honolulu G Co Ltd	45c	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 12
Howes Bros Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
do 7% 2d	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Indiana Nat Bank (Indianapolis, Ind)	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Janisen Knitting Mills pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Lazarus(F&R)Co	12½c		Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Lowell Elec Lt Co	90c	Q	Oct. 13	Oct. 7
Marquette Cement Mfg Co (Md) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Merch & Mfrs Secur pf	$1	S	Oct. 15	Oct. 11
Nat Bk of Commerce & Thust Co (Prov, R I)	$1.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Nicholson File Co	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c		Oct. 29	Oct. 15
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 29	Oct. 15
Pac P S 1st pf	32½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Peerless Woolen Mills	$1½	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Quarterly In Shares	30c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rochester-Amer Insur Co (NY)	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Roos Bros pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rose's 5-10-25c Stores, Inc	20c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Southern Acid & Sulph Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Springfield City Water Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Textile Bag Co	50c	Q	Oct. 8	Sep. 30
Tung-Sol Lamp pf	30c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	8	55⅜	55	55	
119½	119½	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	+5½
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	41	41	41	+2
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	37	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21⅞	22½	+4½
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	
66	40	Air Reduction (1a)	21	66½	64½	64½	—1¼
1⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	27	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Alleghany Corp	15	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 3
17⅛	6½	Alleghan pf $30 ww	39	12⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	2	12	12	12	+1
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
186½	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	15	190	188	188	+1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	9	9	9	
14⅞	3⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	10	12¼	11¼	11½	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Stores	121	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	90	54	52½	52¾	+ ¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	6	20½	20½	20½	+4½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	14	73	71½	71½	+1
28¼	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	10	28⅛	27¾	28	— ¼
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	16	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e	6	40¾	40	40	—1
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	23	103¼	102	102	
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	169	169	169	Sep 30
32½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	22	29⅛	28	28½	+ ⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	7	48½	47½	47½	+1½
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	57	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	117	117	Oct 5
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	9	9	9	
14⅝	9	Am Comi Alcohol	7	13	12¼	12¼	— ½
16⅝	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	16	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	21	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6½	6¾	Oct 3
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	25	4½	4¼	—	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17½	16½	16½	—1
25¾	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	13	21¼	20½	20½	—1
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	16	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	12	12	Oct 5
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	18	4⅜	4½	4½	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	27⅞	26½	26½	+ ¼
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	17	16½	17	Oct 5
8¾	4½	Am International	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	60	22⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—1
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	66½	65½	65½	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	14	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	31	38	37⅛	38	+1¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	98	5½	5⅛	5¼	
41⅞	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅞
37⅝	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	13	31⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛
17¾	9	Am Rad & St S	305	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	69	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	11	68⅛	66¾	68¾	+ ¾
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
20⅝	7⅞	Am Seating	4	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	115	52⅛	50¾	51	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130⅞	132	Oct 5
58	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+1⅜
34¾	15¾	Am Steel Fdrs	66	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14	12	Am Stove	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 5
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	4	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅞
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅞
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	148½	146⅝	146⅞	+ ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	10	87¾	86	86¾	— ¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	18	90½	89½	89½	— ¼
150	130	Am Type Fdrs pf (6)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	—1¼
8¾	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
13½	6	Am Water Works	89	11⅛	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	82	80	82	Sep 30
7⅞	3¼	Am Woolen	9	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	37¾	36⅛	36½	—1¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	39	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38	21	Anaconda	460	37¾	36⅜	37	+ ½
50	29	Anacon W & C	7	50½	49½	50	+ ½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	31	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅞
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101½	101½	+1½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	47⅛	47	47	+1½
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48	24¼	Armstrong Cork	28	48½	47	48	
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	10	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	20	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	66	66	66	—1⅞
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	23¼	Atch T & S F	90	40	38	38	—1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	10	61	58	58	—2
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	21	25	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	21	24½	23½	23½	— ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
97⅛	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	40	8⅝	7⅞	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43½	43½	— ¾
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	58	58	58	Oct 5
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	24	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	132	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	90	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	22	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	38	22⅜	21½	21½	— ⅞
13⅛	5	Barker Bros.	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	65	18⅞	17⅞	17½	—1⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	15	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Oct 5
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	77	22⅜	22	22	— ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	10	18¼	18	18	
52½	26⅛	Best & Co (1.92½e)	16	53	52	52½	
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	187	63	61¼	61¾	+ ¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
102	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	12	105	104	105	+3
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	9	28½	28	28¼	+1¾
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	10	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	21	17½	17	17	
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	110	26⅝	25½	26	+ ¾
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ¼
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	24	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	65	35⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 5
26¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	68	12½	12¼	11⅞	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	120	37⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39	39	39	+ ¼
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	10	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	75	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+1⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	12	33½	31	33	+2
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	7	18⅞	18	18	
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
11¼	5½	Brwick Balke (⅛e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	18	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Budd Mfg	28	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	9	21½	21	21	— ⅞
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	16	35¾	34½	34½	— ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	24	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
11	7½	Bush Terminal	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	12	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 5
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	40	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	14	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	19¼	18	18	—1

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	7	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¾
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	68	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	10	19¼	18½	18½	— ¼
11¾	8¼	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21½	12½	Canadian Pacific	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	37	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Oct 3
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	25	100	97¾	98½	+2
86	59¾	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	34	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
45¾	9	Celanese Corp	85	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
98	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
28⅝	12½	Celotex Corp	31	28¾	27⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	14	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	47	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10	9½	9½	+ ½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	6	6	6	
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	
49½	28¼	Cerrode Pasco (4)	94	50⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅝
12	4½	Certain-teed Prod	94	12⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	14	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	153	35	33⅞	34	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	+4⅜
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	40¾	40	40	+ ⅝
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Sep 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2½	3	+ ⅜
2¾	¾	Chi & N West	34	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅜
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	15	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Chi Mail Order	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¾	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1¾	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
17¼	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	35	17½	16¼	16⅞	— ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (2)	8	34½	33¼	34½	+1½
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 22
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	3	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	3	17	17	17	Oct 5
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	19	10	9⅝	9½	— ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
78½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	374	80⅛	78⅜	78⅝	+ ¼
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	2	City Stores	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	26¼	26½	26¼	+ ⅜
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	11	27¼	26½	26½	
47½	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	17	46⅞	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	29	23½	23	23	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	12	133½	132	132	— ¾
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Oct 4
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	69	13½	13	13	— ⅛
100	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	18	38⅛	36⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	8	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22½	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	152	7⅝	7½	7¾	—⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	78	78	78	+3½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	6	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	83⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	+4
52	23	Coml Credit (4)	35	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
106¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	+2
56½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	43	58	56⅜	57	+ ½
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	
12¼	6⅞	Coml Solvents	75	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2	1	Com'wlth & South	97	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
45	25	Com &

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

More Banks Show Rise in Deposits, Assets Also Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rising assets and deposits in the last quarter were shown in additional bank statements as of Sept., 30. Contrary to what had been shown by most other bank statements, those which became available Oct. 5 all showed a reduction in cash for the quarter. Government security holdings were higher in all cases.

Following are the most important items reported with comparisons with the last previous statements:

Bankers Trust

The Bankers Trust Company reported, as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $920,689,935 and total assets of $1,044,252,570, compared, respectively, with $915,956,619 and $1,038,156,262 on June 30, last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $304,445,572 against $370,912,637; holdings of United States Government securities to $439,201,044, against $399,353,060, and loans and discounts to $199,411,777, against $195,922,234. Undivided profits were $28,313,467 against $27,650,902, at the end of June.

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company reported, as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $902,148,549 and total assets of $1,003,885,446, compared, respectively, with $879,094,424 and $981,186,128 on June 30, last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $586,751,189, against 591,724,268; holdings of United States Government securities to $171,631,880, against $150,906,316, and loans and bills purchased to $163,466,432, against $168,417,921.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company reported, as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $298,929,603 and total assets of $332,894,921, compared, respectively, with $297,149,032 and $330,968,473 on June 30, last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $90,824,281, against $101,943,127; holdings of United States Government securities to $152,100,000, against $133,000,000, and loans and discounts to $26,099,857, against $30,129,671. Surplus and undivided profits were $18,549,715, against $18,409,381 at the end of June.

Continental Bank

The Continental Bank and Trust Company of New York increased its deposits to $65,068,284 on Sept. 30 from $61,522,081 on June 30 last and from $64,797,612 on Sept. 30, 1937. Collateral loans decreased to $7,349,194 from $7,463,172 in the preceding quarter, while call loans to brokers totaling $6,765,099 are up from $6,462,207 on June 30. Loans and discounts were $8,793,292, against $8,-272,615, while holdings of United States Government bonds amounted to $6,635,000, compared with $5,-900,000.

The Grace National Bank of New York reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $26,818,942, compared with $26,632,704 on June 30 last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $10,566,275, against $12,659,387; holdings of United States Government securities to $3,009,994, against $2,149,406; demand loans to brokers, secured, $3,525,000, against $2,930,000. Undivided profits were $548,644, against $545,026 at the end of June.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 6

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.80⅛	$4.80⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.80⅞	4.80⅝	4.8397
France—franc	.0268¾	.0268⅝	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2282		
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4005	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5443	.5442		
Sweden—krona	.2480	.2472	.4537
Norway—krone	.2419	.2410	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2149	.2141	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.1967
Greece—drachma	.0088¾	.0088¾	.0262
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czech'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2530	.2530	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4150	.4150	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2808	.2798	.8440
India—rupee	.3600	.3582	.6180
Java—florin	.5484	.5454	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3619	.3612½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1858	.1850	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5400	.5375	.9413
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9937½	.9931	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x	.2440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. x Nominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19½	21½
do 6% pf	108	109
do 7% pf	128	
Brock G & L	4½	5½
Central Me Powr 6% pf	68½	72
do 7% pf	77	81
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	95	100
Conn Power	43	46
East Util Assoc	19¼	21¼
do convert	2¼	3¼
Fall Riv G Wks	13½	16
Fitchburg G & El	39	43
Green Mt Powr pf	65	69
Hartford Elec	58½	61½
Haverhill Elec	31	34½
Haverhill Gas	8¾	10¾
Holyoke Wat Powr	16	19
Lawrence G & L	34½	39½
Lowell Elec	39	43
Lynn Gas & Elec	77	87
Mass Powr & Lt pf	16½	18½
Mass Util Assoc pf	23¾	25¾
N E G & Es 5½% pf	11	14
N E Powr Associates	10½	13¾
do 6% pf	47	51
N E Pub Serv	1¾	2¾
do 7% pf ln	29	32
do 6% pr ln	36	39
do 7% pf	9	11
do 6% pf	8	10
Nor Sou Lt Prop pf	49	52
Providence Gas	6½	8½
Pub Ser of N H 6% pf	101	105
do 5% pf	88	
R I Pub Servpf	29	31½
Rockland Lt & Pow	9	10½
Springfield Gas	9	10¾
Twin States G & E pr pf	104	106
West Mass Cos	27½	29½

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Copper firm; electrolytic spot, 10.62½; export, 10.77½. Tin firm; spot and forward, 48.25. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.15-15; East St. Louis, 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 4.95. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (¾d)	37	37	37
100	Air Assoc (.47½se)	8	8	8
300	Air Devices	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	18½	18¼	18¼
800	Alum Co Am	116	113¼	113¼
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	105½	104½	105
800	Alum Ltd	130	128½	128½
300	Am Airlines	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Am Box Board	10½	10½	10½
400	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	26	26	26
100	AmCP&LAww (2.00h)	26	26	26
1700	Am Cit P&LB	2½	2	2
4800	Am Cyan B (.80)	26	25½	25½
700	Am&Fgn P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Am Fork&Hoe (.85e)	12¾	12	12
2800	Am Gas&El (1.40)	28½	28¼	28⅝
80	Am G&E pf (6)	112⅝	112¾	112¾
400	Am Gen	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am Hard Rub	13	13½	13½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2300	Am L&T (1.20)	15½	15½	15¼
1000	Am Maracaibo	¾	⅞	¾
300	Am Meter (1e)	24½	23⅝	24
100	Am Pot&Chem (1e)	45	44	45
1000	Am Republics (.10e)	9¾	9½	9½
200	Am Seal-Kap (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1400	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Am Sppw 1pf (4½k)	65	65	65
700	Am Superpow pf	15⅞	15	15
400	Apex Elec Mfg	14⅝	14	14
400	Arctur Rad Tube	¾	⅝	¾
100	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
3400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	6	6	6
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Asso G&E (.36?e)	9	9	9
200	Asso G & E	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Asso G&E A	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Asso G&E2pf	7¼	7	7
900	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
70	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
500	Atlas Ply	18⅞	18	18
900	Austin Silver M	6	⅛	⅛
200	Automat Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Aviation & Tran	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Axton-Fis A	36¼	35¾	35¾
900	Babcock & Wil	31	29½	29½
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	17½	17	17⅛
1700	Baldwin Loc war	4⅞	4	4⅛
200	Baldwin Rub	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
800	Barium Stk Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Bath Iron Wks	7¾	7½	7½
300	Beech Aire	2½	2¼	2¼
60	Bell Tel Can (8)	167	163¾	163¾
5	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	118	118	118
100	Bellanca Aire	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
300	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Bliss (E W)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
50	Blue & Laugh	19¾	19	19¾
600	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	39½	39½	39½
300	Blumenthal (8)	10½	10	10
25	Bohack (H C)	2	2	2
50	Borne Scrym (1½e)	11½	11½	11½
200	Bourjois	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Bras Tr L & P (1e)	13	13⅛	13
300	Breeze Corp	4½	4¼	4¼
1100	Brewst Aero (.30e)	⅞	⅝	⅝
200	Bridgpt Mach	7	6¾	6¾
100	Brill B	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Br-Am Tob br	25¾	25¾	25¾
550	Brown Co pf	29	28½	28½
100	Brown F & W	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Brown Rubber	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
600	Buf N E & P pf (1.80)	29¾	29	29⅝
800	Bunk Hill & S	17	16¾	17
100	Cab El Prod vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Calamba Sug 1.60a)	21	21	21
1200	Can Marconi	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1700	Carnegie Met	¾	¾	¾
30	Caro P&L 87 pf (7)	89	79½	79½
1600	Carrier Corp	24½	23	23
200	Casco Prod (1½e)	19½	19	19
200	Catalin Am	4	3¾	4
350	Cellulid pf	22	20	20
300	Cen&SW Ut	1¾	1½	1½
400	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13½	13¼	13½
30	CenNYPowpf(5)xd	88¾	88	88¾
200	Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Cen St El 6% pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Cen St E 7% pf	13	13	13
50	Chesbrough (4a)	114	114	114
600	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	73½	74
200	Chi Riv&Mach (.35e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1715	Childs pf	47¼	47	47¼
1400	Cities Service	4½	4	4⅛
400	Cit Svc pf	39	38½	38½
25	Cit Svc P&L 87 pf	47	47	47
150	City Auto Stge	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Clark Control	15½	15½	15½
100	Cleve El Illum (2)	38	38	38
500	Colon Develop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Colp Fuel&I war	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
17500	Colum G&E pf (5)	58½	58	58½
400	Colum O & C	3½	3	3
1700	Comwith & So war	⅛		⅛
75	Comm'l P&L 1 pf	33½	33	33½
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7	7	7
8000	Cons Coppermin (½e)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
600	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71	68	68
10	ConsG&EBal pfA(5)	114	114	114
600	Cons Ret Strs	4½	4	4
200	Cons Stl Corp	4¾	4½	4⅝
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	76	76	76
500	Cont Roll & Stl	8¼	8¼	8¼
1000	Cooper-Bess	8¾	7¾	7¾
900	Cosden Petro	1¼	1	1
200	Cosden Petro pf	7½	7½	7½
600	Creole Pet (1½a)	22	21½	21⅝
300	Crocker-Wh E M	6¾	6½	6⅝
900	Croft Brewing	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Crown C Pet	3	3	3
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cuneo Press	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	Darby Pet	18	17½	17½
200	Dayton Rub	13½	13½	13½
100	Delay Stra	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Det Gask & Mfg	8½	8½	8½
1400	Det Gray Ir	2	2	2
1100	Det Mich Stove	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
3100	Det Stl Prod	20½	20⅛	20⅛
500	Domin Stl & Coal	13¾	13¼	13¼
40	Draper Corp	60	60	60
300	Durh Hos B	3¾	3⅝	3½
1200	Duro-Test	8¾	8	8¼
100	Duval Tex Sul	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2000	Eagle Pich Ld	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
150	East G&F 6 pf	15¾	14½	14½
25	East G&F pr pf	28½	28½	28½
100	East Sta Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	East Sta pf A	21	21	21
100	East Sta pf B	30	30	30½
100	Easy Wash MB	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Edis Br Strs (1)	16⅜	16	16⅜
100	Elder Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
23500	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8½	8½
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	58½	57	58
100	El Bo & Sh 85 pf (5)	53½	52½	52½
300	El Pow Ax	3¾	3¾	3⅝
500	El Pow Ax A	3¾	3½	3½
800	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Elec Share	2½	2½	2½
200	Electrol vtc	1	1	1
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	10½	10½	10½
1000	Equity Corp	1¼	1	1
900	Esquire-Coron(1.30a)	11¾	11	11¼
500	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Fansteel Met	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Ferro Enam	20	19½	20
300	Fidelio Brew			½
2000	Fisk Rub	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Fla P&L 87 pf (3.06k)	67	66½	66½
900	Ford M Can A (1)	22¾	21¾	22
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Froedt G & M (.35e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Froedt G pf (1.30)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Fruehauf Trs	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Fuller $3 cv	24½	24	24
600	Gen Firepfg ⅛e)	14½	13½	13½
400	Gen Invest			⅛
10	Gen Pub S pf	45½	45½	45½
200	Gen Tel	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
100	Gen Wat G&E(.40)	5½	5½	5½
25	GeorgPow 16 pf	75½	75½	75½
360	GlenAldCoal (¾e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	GlodhauxBugA (4)	31⅜	30½	31⅛
200	Godchaux Sug B	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
2000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc pf	20	20	20
100	Gorh Mfg vtc(1&e)	3	3	3
1200	GrandNatFilms	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Tel Pay	10½	10½	10½
100	Greenf T&D	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Groc Str Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
1800	Grum AircE (½e)	13⅜	13	13
2200	Gulf Oil (¾e)	40½	39	39
100	Hall Lamp Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	HartfRay vtc	2	1¾	1¾
200	Hazeltine (3)	26½	26½	26½
400	Hearn D Strs	6¼	6¼	6¼
1100	Hecla Min (15e)	10½	10	10
100	Hewitt Rub (.45e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Heydn Chm (1.10e)	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	7½	7½	7½
600	Holling Gold .65(a)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
100	Holophane (¾e)	14	14	14
275	Horn & Hard (1.60e)	36	35	35
1500	Humble Oil (1½e)	68½	68¼	68¾
200	Hummel-Ross F	4¾	4¼	4½
100	Hygrade Sylv	20½	20	20½
300	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	18	18¾	18
600	Ill Zinc	11	10	10
800	Imp Oil Ltd (¼a)	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
100	Imp Tb Can (.82½e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Ind Pipe L (¼e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	11	11	11
130	Indus Finan pf	13	13	13
80	Ins Co N Am (2a)	88	88	88
100	Int Cig Mch (2)	21	21	21
100	Int Hyd-El pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
1700	Int Pap & Pow war	2	2⅛	2⅛
3200	Internat Pet (1½a)	26½	26½	26½
200	Inter Radio (½e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Inter Util B	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Intern Home Eq (.44)	5¼	4¾	4¾
100	Intern Pw Del pf	6	5⅝	6
1100	Irving Air Ch (1)	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
400	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Jacobs (FL)	5⅛	5	5
50	Jer Cn P&L 6pf (6)	75	75	75
30	Jer C P&L 7pf	83¾	81½	83¾
200	Jones & Lau Stl	33¼	33	33
30	Kings C Lig pf B (7)	46	46	46
300	Kingsto Prod	3½	3½	3½
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2500	Kopperco pf (5½k)	78	78½	79
700	Lake Shore M (4)	48¾	48	48
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3¾	3¾	3¾
360	Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
100	Lefe Real pf	12½	12½	12½
2000	Lehigh C&N	4¾	4½	4⅝
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Lion Oil (1)	23¾	23	23
400	Lipton (TJ) A (1)	12½	11¾	11¾
300	Lit Bros	2	2	2
1600	Lone Star Gas (1.40e)	18¼	18	18
8800	Lookhaed Aire	16¼	15½	16⅛
3700	Lone Star Gas(.40e)	9⅛	8¾	8¾
500	Long Is Lig	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
10	Long Is L pf (3½)	33½	33½	33½
600	Lynch Corp (1.40e)	27	26¾	26¾
50	Lynch Corp(1½pf)	27	27	27
200	Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
100	Marion Stl Shov	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Massey-Harris	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Master Elec (1)	16½	16¼	16¼
700	McWill Dredg	18½	18	18
200	Mead John (3a)	120¾	120	120¾
100	Memph N Gas (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Merchant Strs (1e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Mer & M Sec A .60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Merritt-C & S	4	4	4
200	Mesabi Iron		½	½
200	Mich Bumper		½	½
2100	Michigan G&O	3	2¾	3
300	Mich Stl Tube	8¾	8½	8½
400	Mid St Pet A vtc	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200	Mid St Pet B vtc		⅛	⅛
100	Mid West Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Midvale (2½e)	68	67½	68
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8½	8½	8½
50	Minn M&M (~.30e)	39½	39½	39½
200	Mock J Voeh (.45e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1300	Molybdenum	6¼	5¾	6¼
800	Monogram Pict	2	1¾	2
35	Moore Corp (1.60a)	38½	38½	38½
6200	Mount City Cop	7½	6¾	6⅞
10	Mount St TT (†)	116	116	116
2600	Murray Mfg .15e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Muskeg Pr Ring	11½	11¼	11¼
700	Nat Bellas Hess	¾	⅝	¾
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Nat Oil Prod (.80e)	34	34	34
850	Nat P&L pf (6)	63¼	62	62
800	Nat Rub Mch	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	7	7	7
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2	2
1300	Nat Un Red	1	1	1
50	NEngPA6%pf	47	46¾	46¾
800	N H Clock	7	7	7
100	New Idea inc	12	12	12
550	N J Zinc	68½	67¾	68¾
1900	N Mex & Ariz ld	2¼	1¾	2
1800	Nemount Min	77½	75¾	77
300	NY&Hon Ros(2.40e)	28	28	28
800	NYC Omnibus war	19¾	19	19¼
40	NY P&L37% pf (7)	103	102	103
200	NY Shipbld fd sh	8½	8½	8½
100	NY Wat Svc pf	18½	18	18½
2500	Niag Hud Pow	7¾	7¼	7¼
350	Niag Hud 1 pf (4)	79½	78¾	79½
400	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Nilas-Hen-P	43	40½	42½
1400	Noma Elec (.40e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Nor Am L & P pf	50½	48¾	50½
50	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	46	46	46
100	Nor Europ Oil		⅛	⅛
30	Norfind Pf 7% pf (7)	79	79	79
800	Nor Sta Pw A	12	11¼	11¾
100	No'west Eng (¼e)	14	14	14
300	Novadel-Ag (3)	28	27¾	28
325	Ohio Brass B	25¼	24¾	24⅞
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	92½	92½	92½
1300	Okla Nat Gas	10½	10¼	10⅜
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	Okla NatGas cvpf(6)	100	100	10
100	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Pac G&E 6s pf (1½)	30½	30	30⅝
100	Pan-Am Air (1)	15¼	15	15
7400	Pantepec Oil	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
300	Pender Gr B	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Penroad (¼g)	2½	2	2⅛
100	Pa-Cent Airl	7¾	7¼	7¼
50	Pa P&L 87 pf (7)	88	88	88
175	Pepperell (2)	79½	78	78
200	Phar-Tone Pr (.80e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Phila Co (.55e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1600	Phoenix Sec	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Pierce Govern (.30e)	20½	19¾	20¼
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
40	Pitts & Lake E (1½e)	50½	50	50½
100	Pitts Forg	9¼	9¼	9¼
2200	Pitts Pl Gl	110¾	107	110¾
500	Pleas Val Wine	1	⅞	1
800	Potrero Sugar	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Pratt & Lam ¾e	32	32	32
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Pressed Met	20½	20	20½
300	Prosperity Co B	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1300	Prud Investors	7¾	7	7
10	P S Ind 7% pf	108½	108¼	108¾
100	P S Ind 87 pf	36½	36½	36½
190	P S Ind $6 pf	23½	22¾	22¾
50	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	44½	43¼	43¼
70	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	17½	17½	17½
100	Pug Sd P 7%	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Pwr & Lt Sec	11	11	11
630	Raym Conc (1)	23	22	22
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	34¾	34¾	35¼
700	Richmond Rad	3¼	3	3⅛
500	Rome Cable	11	10¾	10¾
100	Rook Pet	2¼	2¼	2⅛
250	Royal Type	62¼	60½	62¼
3100	Rustless I & S	9½	9	9¼
300	Ryerson & Haynes	⅛	⅞	⅞
25	Safety Car Htl (1e)	68	68	68
4200	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
50	St Regis Pap pf	60	60	60
100	Samson Unit	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Scullin Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
300	Sec Corp Gen	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	Segal Lock&H	1	1	1
1100	Seiberl Rub	4⅞	4½	4⅝
700	Select Ind	1	⅞	1
350	Select Ind cv	8½	8	8¼
100	Sel Ind pf	1	1	1
600	Seversky Aire	2¾	2½	2½
1400	Shattuck-Penn	9	8¾	8¾
100	Shaw W&P (.80a)	20½	20⅛	20⅛
350	S herw-Wms(2e)	117¾	115	115¾
100	Sflex	13¾	13¼	13¾
200	Simmons Har&Pl	2	2	2
100	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
1500	Solar Mfg	4¾	4½	4½
200	Sonotone	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Soss Mfg	6½	6⅛	6⅛
100	So Coast	3	3	3
50	So Penn Oil (11½a)	34	34	34
30	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	38½	38½	38½
100	Sou Union Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
225	Sou Union Gas pf A	17	15	15
2300	Southland Roy (.30e)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
50	StaCa&E cv pf (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
100	Stand Inv p

Social Security Programs Grown Into Political Ogres

(Continued from Page 1)

directing the Legislature to urge Congress to institute a constitutional convention to act on the Townsend Plan. Republican nominees for Senate and House are campaigning for Townsend Plan.

Arkansas—The Rotenberry old age and blind pension proposal for allowances up to $50 monthly is on the ballot.

Washington—Initiative petition is pending to raise minimum pensions to $100 monthly.

Florida—Petition for $100 minimum pension pending. Democratic senatorial nominee Claude Pepper indorsed Townsend Plan.

North Dakota—Referendum on ballot asks $40 pension.

Idaho—D. Worth Clark, Democratic aspirant for Senator who beat New Dealer incumbent James P. Pope, was aided by Townsend backing.

Alabama—Group backs $30 a week "for life" to all over 50.

Texas—W. Lee O'Daniel, erstwhile flour miller, got nomination for Governor in part due to advocacy of relatively modest $30 monthly pension for all over 65. He offered no explanation of how he would finance cost, estimated at $40,000,000 annually.

Massachusetts—Ex-Gov. James M. Curley won Democratic nomination for Governor aided by advocacy of flat $40 monthly pension for all over 60; and Republican State Convention expressed sympathy for Townsend Plan.

Pennsylvania—A group publicizes "$60 after 60" slogan.

Minnesota — Democratic nominee for Governor advocates $50 pension plan starting at 60.

Kansas—Group movement for "$25 every Tuesday."

Maine—Three Republican Congressmen just re-elected are avowed Townsenites, including Representative Ralph O. Brewster.

New Hampshire—Both Republican candidates for Governor endorsed Townsendism.

Vermont — Tentative Republican support for Townsendism.

Illinois—Republican plank promises minimum $30 monthly pension to all over 65.

Alberta, Canada—Premier William A. Aberhart won election overwhelmingly in 1935 on social credit, scrip program, but has been prevented from putting plan into effect.

Colorado—Contrasted with all the other States, this one is trying to extricate itself from one "Utopia," and not to plunge into a new one. In 1936 it adopted a constitutional amendment paying $45 pensions to those over 60 whose incomes were below that amount, which has outrun its financial capacity. The aged have benefitted at the expense of other needy—crippled children, the blind, indigent mothers and unemployed. Expenditures for pensions have surpassed any other State. Voters will reconsider the program in November.

Big as the foregoing list is it does not begin to tell the whole story for all over the country old-age pension plans are now playing an increasing and occasionally dominant part in elections. Nor does it guage the struggle in Congress where 140 members just before adjournment last June signed a petition to discharge the Ways and Means Committee on the modified Townsend Plan, and 164 members requested a hearing.

Nobody can disregard the immensity of this "conservative revolt." The elderly Smiths are on the march. It is easy to laugh at the political program, but over-wise people laughed at prohibition: and suddenly discovered it the law. Like prohibtion, many a hypocritical Congressman is now giving lip service to pension panaceas. Many sincere, earnest people backed both, different as they are in all respects, save as a legislative short cut to a desired goal.

What caused this movement in the face of the New Deal's own pension program? Chiefly because the federal old-age program is cumbersome, inefficient and beset with politics, as will be shown in the next article.

Pension Lure of California

By Pacificus

What disturbs thinking citizens of the Golden State is not so much the fact that great numbers of newcomers are looking for jobs, but that some of them appear to have come for other reasons. Some seem to be looking not so much for work as for the benefits they think they can derive, now and later, from the State's comparatively liberal relief and old-age pension programs. Those who come for this purpose are not welcome. Californians do not see why they should be harnessed with such a burden. It is up to other states to do as much for their people as California does for its own, to take care of their own citizens, and not push them westward merely to let another state look after them.

Unemployment-relief costs in California during July and August this year increased 60 per cent over costs for the same period of 1937, and old-age pension payments reached a new high of just under $4,000,000 in August. The average monthly pension was $32.36. To be eligible for a pension, the recipient must have lived in California five years.

To equalize the relief burden among states and leave California with only its own just share of this expense is the object of the California Citizens Association that would equalize relief payments in all states and give California some help in sending migrants back where they came from. Up to now, efforts to send them back have not been very successful.

Migrant Rush Eases

The slackening in the rush of migrant farm laborers from former "Dust Bowl" areas to the Pacific Coast is encouraging, but it does not mean the problem of caring for these workers is solved. There are still more of them in California than can be accommodated, and there are more coming into the State. They continue to confront communities where they congregate with difficult situations.

State and Federal authorities continue efforts to make their lot less difficult both by directing them to places where they will have the best prospects of employment and by providing elementary needs, such as sanitary arrangements for crowded camps.

This westward movement during the past three years has taken on proportions of a major migration, something comparable to the gold rush of the late forties and fifties of the last century. The task confronting Californians is to bring about the gradual absorption of this new inrush of population with a minimum of dislocation and hardship for all concerned.

Proper Niche

One factor that disturbs Californians as they view makeshift settlements of immigrant families from Texas and Oklahoma is this. These people, uprooted for one reason or another from their homes and uncertain as to their future status, are in a state of mind that makes them susceptible to every sort of demagogic appeal. They have practically nothing to lose and, they imagine, possibly something to gain, by any change in the social or economic order. They snap at Utopian schemes.

To them, California is the promised land, and no promise is too big to be taken seriously. Still, there is a hopeful side to the picture. Most of these people are of good American stock. If they can be helped to fit into their proper niche in a new environment, they gradually will adapt themselves to the new positions and probably make good citizens. Now is the time when wise handling of this situation is needed. It should bring good dividends in the future.

Philadelphia Paper Warned

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today warned the Philadelphia Inquirer it was in contempt of court for the publication of a story forecasting the Court's decision on laws affecting a proposed grand jury investigation of campaign charges against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 others.

The court, acting under a century-old law regarding the publication of stories about Courts, announced it would certify the records of today's proceedings to the district attorney of Philadelphia County "for such criminal or other action as he may see fit to take."

Chief Justice John W. Kephart, discussing the article and similar stories, told Publisher M. L. Annenberg of the Inquirer:

"This practice of writing and publication must be stopped. It is contempt of court. Punishment must be visited on those responsible. Publication of the article is an indictable offense."

The Chief Justice added:

"People who read the article are led to believe the paper had been previously informed or someone connected with the Court informed them."

The decision, announced by the Court here Monday, voided laws which had blocked a Grand Jury investigation of Governor Earle and 13 associates and ruled Attorney General Guy K. Bard could not take over the Grand Jury inquiry. The Inquirer's story accurately predicted the outcome.

Mr. Annenberg told the court he had no knowledge of the story until its publication, and asserted that had he known he would not have permitted it to be published. City Editor E. Z. Dimitman, in a hearing Tuesday, took full responsibility for the story, declaring he had based it upon previous court opinions and actions and consultations with lawyers. The Court said it was "loath" to believe Mr. Dimitman's version.

13 Federal Judgeships Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Judicial Conference, composed of senior judges of the Federal Circuit Courts and Justice Department representatives, recommended here Oct. 4 that provision be made for 13 additional judges to relieve congestion of Federal dockets.

The new recommendations are for two additional circuit judges in the eighth circuit and one each in the sixth and seventh circuits; two additional district judges for the southern district of New York, and one each for the district of New Jersey, eastern district of Pennsylvania, northern district of Georgia, eastern district of Missouri, southern district of California, western district of Oklahoma, and the district of Kansas.

Last year the conference recommended provision for four new circuit and 12 new district judges. Congress authorized more judges than suggested, but it did not follow recommendations in respect to Georgia, Kansas, and Ohio. The conference did not renew its 1937 suggestion for an additional judge in the northern Ohio district.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes presided over the conference, held annually at the Supreme Court. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson reported to it on the condition of dockets of Federal courts.

The conference recommended a complete call of the docket at least once every six months in each judicial district with a view to eliminating "dead wood." It added that when the district judge did not make such calls, the senior circuit judge "should assign some other judge to the district to perform that service."

Philadelphia Seeks Loan Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 — Described as "the most desirable of the various proposals introduced in recent years," a Constitutional amendment recently introduced in the State Legislature by Senator George Woodward would increase Philadelphia's borrowing capacity at least $25,000,000.

The proposed amendment, if approved by the electorate, would replace the measure passed last year by the Legislature, by which Philadelphia's debt limit is fixed at 15 per cent of the average real estate assessed valuation for the last nine years.

Mr. Woodward's proposal fixes the limit at 10 per cent of the average annual assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last 10 years and permits a special 3 per cent debt limit of the 10-year average real estate assessment to borrow money for sewage-treatment works.

The city, under the terms of the Woodward measure, would be enabled to deduct from the total indebtedness to the full extent that the project is self-supporting. At present, debt is deductible only when the net revenue of a project equals or exceeds sinking-fund and interest charges on the entire debt for that project.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has pointed out that although the 10 per cent limit would reduce the general debt limit by $35,770,946 from the total that would be authorized under the 15 per cent limit, the more liberal deduction for revenue-producing debt would increase the actual borrowing capacity by "from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 initially, and by much larger amounts later."

Pennsylvania Hat Firm To Pay Its Back Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A former Philadelphia hat manufacturing company, accused of moving from this city to avoid unionization of its employees, recently agreed to pay $7,660 in back wages to its former employees and hire as many of them as care to work in the new plant in Sunbury, Pa.

The agreement, between the La Salle Hat Company and the United Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers of the American Federation of Labor, came after two weeks of hearings conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The agreement will not be put into effect until official approval from Washington is received. It is expected this will be given within a few days.

Virginia Officers Raid 50 Alleged Speakeasies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—After nearly three months of special investigation, during which officers made scores of purchases, Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board inspectors and Lynchburg police raided 50 alleged speakeasies and took 70 persons into custody. All were charged with selling liquor. About 170 pints of ABC liquor, all of it in the low-price bracket, were seized during the raids.

In all, 61 search warrants were sworn out for as many alleged places of sale, but not all were executed.

At the conclusion of the wholesale roundup, Clyde W. Saunders, Jr. of Richmond, Superintendent of the enforcement division of the ABC Board, said the raids were carried out "smoothly and with good results." He complimented the Lynchburg police for their assistance.

Auto Plants Busy; Flint Looks Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—The welcoming tramp of feet through factory gates resounds in Flint's automobile plants again as new model production gets under way. Already more than 24,000 workmen have returned to jobs in the plants of Chevrolet, Buick, Fisher Body, and AC Spark Plug divisions of General Motors Corporation here.

The recent first annual Flint Motor Festival left this city with a new attitude, one which seeks accomplishment and more community co-operation.

More than 50 civic, trade, and miscellaneous organizations of this city now have banded together in a Forward Flint movement, designed to lift the city out of the mire of strikes and recession into a recognized position among American cities.

Production in the automotive plants is approaching peak proportions. Orders already on hand for new model cars are expected to keep the factories running for several months.

Tokyo Queries U. S. On Envoy Selection

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, would be appointed Ambassador to the United States in succession to Hiroshi Saito if the Washington Government gives its approval.

The Foreign Office said that Ambassador Saito, who has held the Washington post since 1934, was being recalled because of ill health.

Mr. Horinouchi was Consul-General in New York from 1931 to 1934, Counselor of the Washington Embassy in 1930, and Director of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office until becoming Vice-Minister two years ago. He speaks English fluently and has been in Japan's foreign service since 1911.

Carrier Pigeons Used In Mountain Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GMUND, Germany — Carrier pigeons are now vying for honors with the St. Bernard in Germany's Bavarian Alps. The Württemberg Alpine Rescue Control Board says that after successful experiments in using pigeons to communicate between the rescue party and the home base, bird cots are being installed at the station here.

Optic and acoustic signals of various kinds have proved inadequate, and even short-wave telephony was found ineffective.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston.

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SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., New York City.

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is made of the finest fabrics
Untrimmed and fur trimmed, $29.95 and up.
Exclusive With Us
Printzess Printz
MANTELL & MARTIN

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

STERLING
"Little Lady Coats"
in Youthful Half Size Styles
Now Featured in Untrimmed and Fur Trimmed Coats
$19.95 to $74.50
EXCLUSIVE AT
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD
Charge Accounts Invited

SPECIAL
KENNETH MACKENZIE
HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS
$29.95 Value $35.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.

CARROLL & McAULIFFE, Inc.
FOOD MARKET
Tel. 3-2146 335 HOPE STREET
GLENBROOK, CONN.

The CRAIGLEIGH Coat
that is not to be duplicated in commoner fabrics nor in less skilled tailoring
Sold exclusively in Stamford by
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 MAIN STREET

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
A STOREFUL of NEW AUTUMN MERCHANDISE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Really Exquisite Lingerie!
At Prices Within the Reach of All
The All-American Slip
Exclusive with this store.
PRICE $1.29
Ask to see it.

FASHIONS BLAKESLEE FURS QUALITY PRICE
STORE — 99 NORTH MAIN ST

Attractive Gifts
in STERLING
from $1.00 and up
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

FOR YOUR WINTER COAT
A Complete Selection of Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats in Our Coat Salon
Sugenheimer's
64 BANK STREET

Let Us Help You With the FALL CLEANING
of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies and Blankets
PERRY'S
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

See Our
"ALL AMERICAN HOME"
FOURTH FLOOR
for Ideas!

HOWLAND-HUGHES

The Miller & Peck Co.
A Complete Dress Department
Dozens of the Latest Styles and Materials—in Sizes 14 to 52 to Select From
$1.98 to $3.98

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
This Week at Myers
Regular $39.95
AXMINSTER RUGS
$27.50
LIMITED QUANTITY
ALL SALES FINAL
Myers' 3rd Floor

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany N. Y. — Green Houses Western Ave.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

HOAG and TAYLOR
Men's Wear
HATS FOR FALL NOW READY
Maiden Lane and James Street

When You Think of
FURS
Think of
COTRELL and LEONARD
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

WM. GRISWOLD
Fall Footwear of Fashion with Assured Comfort
Ladies' Hosiery
DIAL 4-6814
128 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Winter Coat Elegancies
invite you to try the fun of wearing fur sleeves . . . of rich fabrics molded into swagger and fitted lines. 69.95 upward.
Sisson Bros. - Weldon Co.
Established 1842

NEW HOMES
Should have new and modern furniture in keeping with the house. Older houses can be brought up to date by modest investments in new furnishings.
We specialise in completely furnishing small houses and apartments
at McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Special Attention to the Fitting of Children's Feet
Shoes for Men and Women
Peacock, Carlyle, Footsavers, Dr. Lockes, Vitality, Bostonians, Florsheim

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

Rugs—Carpets—Upholstery
SHAMPOOED
We Sell
Oriental, Domestic Pugs, Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Co.
CALL BEVERLY 8661

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

—GRAMATAN—
Moving and Storage Co., Inc.
*Moving ** Storage ** Packing*
100 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 1456

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6266—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut $12.25
Coke 9.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
337 Parkridge Avenue
MEATS—POULTRY—FISH
Choice Hams Our Specialty
We Deliver *University 8480*

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

MEN:
The Famous
SHIRTCRAFT
Line of Shirts
$1.39 $1.65
$1.95 $2.95

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CORTLAND
The A. T. DUNN CO.
Reduced Prices Now
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

ELMIRA
SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
INCORPORATED
"The Quality Store of Elmira"
1888 — 1938

HARM COAL CO.
950 RING PLACE
TELEPHONE 9186
GOLD NUGGET ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS COALS

GLOVERSVILLE
Sport Clothes
for Town and Country
Sweaters, Frocks, Coats, Separate Skirts and Jackets

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Interesting Styles in

CHAIRS
A chair for every need and decorative scheme. Moderately priced.

C. J. Stoner Studio
C. J. Stoner, A. I. D.

RUGS Are beautiful only when clean and bright. Professional cleaning is the only way to completely restore their beauty and color.
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

Vacation Days Are Over; Also the Problem of Planning Meals When the Quality Meats from the
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Are Used
Phone 2591 *Free Delivery*

CHRISTMAS FOLDS
Imprinted With Your Name
with Envelopes 50 for 1.00
ARGERSINGER'S
For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE

EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

ROYAL and CORONA
Portable Typewriters
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

Women's FOOT REST Shoes which last year sold for $7.50 are now selling for $6.85
Many new styles to choose from
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Corner So. Main and Woodside Ave.
PHONE 4770

ITHACA
Gaymode Full Fashioned
SILK HOSIERY
59c—79c—98c
Perfect quality in the newest colors. Individual lengths.
PENNEY'S Ithaca, N. Y.

SCHELTZ, Merchant Tailor
Suits and Overcoats Made to Order
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office — 302 E. State Street

NEW YORK

ITHACA

SANKA COFFEE
Delicious Non-Stimulating
ATWATER'S GROCERY
109 E. State St. Phone 2761

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Headquarters for
Philco Mystery Control Radios
ROTHSCHILDS

JAMESTOWN
C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"SHAGMOOR"
Coats of Distinction for Women and Misses—Exclusive at
NELSON'S *of Jamestown*
106-110 E. Second Street

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

KENMORE

NORGE Whirlator OIL BURNER
M. DUSEL—HARDWARE
Budget Plan Available
3147 DELAWARE AVE. RI 9635

Office 91 Euclid Ave. — Phone Ri. 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Tel. Larchmont 1536 — Old Gold Bought 1935 Palmer Ave.

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
Chambers Ranges, Electric Dish Washers, Refrigerators, Sweepers
LARCHMONT 1921 PALMER AVE. — SCARSDALE 11 SPENCER PLACE

Long Island

BALDWIN

BAY SHORE
BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

A Complete Line of
FLORENCE OIL BURNERS and RANGE BURNERS
MORRIS FREEDMAN
Tel. Bay Shore 20 7-9-11 W. Main St.

Now is the time to supply yourself with WARMER CLOTHES
Boys', Girls', Men's and Women's Wear at the Lowest Prices
Freedman's Dept. Store
4 EAST MAIN STREET

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Babylon
FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip
ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON
Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
The New Philco for 1939
Presenting Mystery Control
Greatest Radio Invention Since Radio Itself
Westminster Sales & Service
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

DISTINCTIVE FALL FASHIONS
$7.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP, Inc.
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Try Us for Your Next
Bouquet or Corsage
Corsages, 25c and up
Bouquets, 50c and up
Flowers for All Occasions
Bus Terminal Flower Shop
Bus Terminal Building Platform
FLUSHING 9-9863 Delivery Service

LARGE HEADSIZES
COLOR MATCHING
our specialty
Harriet hats
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Open evenings Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.

Uniforms and Equipment
FOR
Football and Basketball Teams
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings

FLUSHING—Bayside
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS
HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

New Fall
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
With Your Monogram FREE, $2.00 up.
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 11-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew Austin Sts. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

WYND'S . . .
Clothes for Babies, Children . . . Women's Lingerie, Stockings, Housecoats, etc.
110-48 Queens Blvd.
Near Ascan Ave.

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
World's Fair Beauty Salon

All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9825 119-59 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT
$1.00
Rytex Personal Stationery
200 Sheets—100 Envelopes
Printed with Name and Address
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
10 CHURCH ST., Phone Freeport 2458

MEN
Names that top the APPAREL REGISTER that are a byword among well dressed MEN; and are always IN to you here.
Knox Hats, Knit-Tex Topcoats
Arrow Shirts, Alpacuna Overcoats
EST. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 48 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
Freeport's Finest Store
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Adam Hats, Manhattan Shirts
85 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Make your next wave our NEW ZOTOS PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

The BORNHOLM RESTAURANT, Inc.
Serving World Famous Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres
"SMORGASBORD"
LUNCHEON 40c DINNER 85c
20 State Plaza
and Opposite Christian Science church
Phone 3541

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

TEL. HEMPSTEAD 4962
HALLERON'S
TOOLS—HARDWARE—GLASS
WALLPAPER—PAINTS
"ASK FOR MIKE"
7 So. Franklin Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices.
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
The Finest Garage Facilities in Jackson Heights
Lubrication—Accessories—Tires
Roosevelt at 79th Hav. 4-3506—3507

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
77-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
(1-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 9-8100

Coun? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Queens Retail Furrier
37-37 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Year in Jackson Heights
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs { Made to Order / Remodeling / Repairing
Latest Styles Reasonable
Finest Workmanship
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

JAMAICA
Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats — $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Fredericks Delicatessen
Sole local distributor for Charles & Company
BON VOYAGE LINE
Fancy canned goods
Imported food specialties
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 635-R

RAINBOW LAUNDRY
Self-Service Branch
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603
Bring in your Laundry and call for it. Save money the Rainbow Way.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Don't Let Your Kitchen "Down"
M. L. LEVISON
is prepared to help you keep your kitchen up-to-date. Kitchen Equipment, Utensils and Floor Covering.
35 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone LYN 75

D & J LEVY
Clothes for Men
Our New Fall Stock of
Ties, Hickok Belts, Adam Hats, Arrow Shirts, Meyer Gloves, McGregor Sportswear, Interwoven Hosiery.
29 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lyn 635-W

MANHASSET
Manhasset Delicatessen
INCORPORATED
HOME COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Rd., Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

PATCHOGUE
Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST and MEDFORD AVE
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE
F.H.A. Approved Homes
4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit
At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.
Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.
104-11 211 Pl. Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1075

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

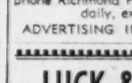
SUPER-SHELL
Neighborhood Super-Service
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
213-12 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-10482
QUEENS VILLAGE

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave., HOllis 5-1937

J. H. PAULI
Meats of Quality
Fancy Groceries
216-03 JAMAICA AVE.
Phones Hollis 5-5231, 5-5232

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen



Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
The Very Latest in Hair Styling and Razor Hair Cutting
117-09 HILLSIDE AVE. VIR. 7-9567

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Breakfast-Special 25c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

KARGMAN'S
Glass, Mirrors, Window Shades
Columbia Venetian Blinds
(Authorized Dealer)
RICH. HILL 2-2276 CLEVE 3-1600
104-22 JAMAICA AVE.

VIRGINIA 7-9512
Preuneis Restaurant
German-American Cooking
CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
Hardware
Electrical, Plumbing and Janitor Supplies
Machine Shop Service
105-02 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
The World's Favorite Hat at America's Popular Price
5.00
The STETSON *Special*
All Weights, Styles and Colors
Others at 7.50
Plesser & Sons
INC.
9105 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
(Continued)

FRED KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Also FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT CANDIES
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

RIDGEWOOD

The Olga Shop, Inc.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Attractive Fall Hats
Ranging from $1.85 up
57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE
Near Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE—KITCHEN—BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The RUG STORE

Headquarters for
"ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 MERRICK RD.

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MAMARONECK

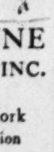
SQUIBB
TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE. TEL. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

THE LORÉ ANNE HAT SHOPPE, INC.
45 Prospect Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York
Opp. N. Y. N. H. R. R. Station
Tel. Oakwood 4974

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil
For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

MOE MEYER STORE
Millinery
87 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

Wolkoff Fur Shop
Remodeling Storage
Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plymouth Hat Shop
Just arrived in New Rochelle! Showing Quality Sample Hats, all one price..... 2.95
504 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

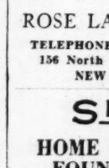
Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 3010


NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- RECORDS AND INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Compare our Quality and Service
76 Centre Ave., New Rochelle 4317

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

DIXIE TEA ROOM

HOME COOKING
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-75c
Sunday Dinner 85c-$1.00
23 May St., cor. Lockwood Ave.
(One block from North Ave.)

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
DELICIOUS HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON—DINNER
111 Centre Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 6112

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Harriet Bach Inc.
Invites You to THE NEW SHOP
at 11 DIVISION STREET
(Across from old address)
HATS FOR AUTUMN
Charming, Individual, Distinctive
Moderate Prices
A Nice Selection at $1.95, too!
HOSIERY IN THE NEW FALL SHADES
Lending Library
New Books and Magazines to Order

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Sales Mean Jobs Week
Shirts $1.00 each, white included
Handkerchiefs 9c each
Boston or Paris Garters 17c each
COLIN BROS, INC.
1070 Flatbush Ave., open evenings

For 'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Bay Ridge—Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

Diamond & Haberer
TYDOL
SERVICE STATION
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway
SHore Road 5-9543

"Top" off that new outfit with a new hair style
Eleanore Felsen
HAIRDRESSER
989 Flatbush Ave., nr. Albemarle Rd.
BU 4-8884 1 FLIGHT UP

Manhattan
Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

Woltman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. Cor. Broadway and 110th St.
A new and complete showing of Fall Merchandise

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

Devonshire Barber Shop and Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving by Expert Operator
Three Beauty Items for $1.00
2868 Broadway, Between 111 and 112 Sts.
Un 4-7377

Staten Island

NEW DORP
Mrs. Mildred S. Powell
PIANO STUDIO
Instruction *Accompaniments*
Private lessons, children and adults, beginners and advanced pupils. Consultation invited.
12 Third Street, New Dorp, S. I.
Phone Dongan Hills 6-2109

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK
IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1647
MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.

THE PELHAM DELICATESSEN, Inc.
BAKERY
All Baking Done on Premises
107 WOLFS LANE
Phone 2179 Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolfs Lane

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE
A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.

KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
Harvest Festival
SALE
Oct. 7th thru Oct. 15th
All fresh, new Fall merchandise at greatly reduced prices. Every department participating in this
8-DAY HARVEST OF VALUE

Luckey, Platt & Co.

Fall and Winter...
Coats 10.95 to 69.50
Suits 8.95 to 59.50
Dresses, 3.95 to 16.95
Jackets—Skirts—Sweaters
Bauer's 260 Main St.

Why Not Get Your
Home Made Candies
AT
The KADELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

ROCHESTER

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6016—PITTSFORD 50

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ—NO LIQUOR

ANN AUSTIN ADLER
BEAUTY STUDIO
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,— that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."
—JOHN KEATS
399 Plymouth Ave., So. Genesee 4847-R

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
PHONE MONROE 8484
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street
TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Court Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

Bone-Meal for Tulip Bulbs
Scotts Grass Seed
This is the Best Time of the Year to Re-Seed Lawns
MAZDAS FOR SHOPTER DAYS
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y., Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3000, W. P. 8500

SCHENECTADY

many new styles of dresses, coats, sweaters, skirts, lingerie
charge accounts may be arranged
berkeley-smith
408 state street

Just Received
A New Shipment of
"NELLY DONS"
SIZES 10 TO 44
Artplus Hose, 79c
Ask About Hosiery Club
THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
525 STATE ST.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
225 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

SPORTING GOODS
Children's Raincoats
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

ATLANTIC
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Are Powerfully Better
Redmond's Gasoline Station
Paul Christian, Mgr.
194 ERIE BOULEVARD

ESSOHEAT
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO
Sales Corporation
PHONE 4-3194

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
ESTABLISHED 1881
H. A. HYDE
New style trends in interpretations most pleasing to you—and very agreeably priced.
MABEL HYDE TALLMAN
435 S. WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

JOHN HAND
THE RUG MAN
330 South Warren Tel. 2-1682

DYER & KLUMBACH, Inc.
ONONDAGA HOTEL BLDG.
Ready to Wear
Suits and Overcoats
Men's Furnishings
Fine Custom Tailored Suits

NEW YORK

TROY

Metropolitan Stores
5c to $1.00 Variety Store
25 Complete Departments, Including Men's, Women's, Children's Ready-to-Wear, Housefurnishings and Notions
306 RIVER STREET TEL. 6359

SEELEY MILLINERY
HATS, $3.00 and up
402 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.
HATS BLOCKED OVER

Blue Bird Beauty Parlor
ADA B. PAASCHEN
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Lines of Beauty Culture
PHONE TROY 4039
Keenan Bldg., Broadway and Third St.

A Bargain for October
$45 will re-cover your 3-piece living room suite so it will look like new. We specialize in upholstering antique pieces.
SCHMIDT & KOERNER
Phone Troy 3919 for free estimate

UTICA

Wells Men's Shop
Wells Men's Shop is not only in great favor with men who buy their own furnishings, it is also popular with women who shop for the male members of their family. The new fall Arrow shirts, ties, socks, sweaters, pajamas, etc., are here—ready for your selection.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

REID SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Auto Glass Replacement
Decorate with Decals
The new wall decorations add color and charm to your home
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14-18 ELIZABETH ST. Phone 4-5175

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Chapman Road, New Hartford
Tel. 26569

WATERTOWN

NEW AT EMPSALL'S
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE
In keeping with our new policy of bringing you furniture of the BETTER type, at prices you can afford . . . sofas and chairs in 20 styles, 80 covers.
Empsall's

Price Tells *Quality Sells*
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the Best to make the Best
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1317

TIRES
The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER

Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawanpum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

Proudly Presented and Gloriously Executed!
Our New Coiffure Permanent $5.55
M. Anthony's
BEAUTY SALON
7 Court St. White Plains, N. Y.
Opp. Schrafft's Phone W. P. 4734

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

FALL OPENING
DRESSES ..... $3.95 up
COATS from ..... $12.95 up
SUITS from ..... $10.95 up
Phyllis Jane
7 Mamaroneck Ave. Tele. W. P. 7096
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

SELBY SHOE
Just Arrived
New Fall Arch Preserver Shoes for men and women.
D. F. MURPHY
in Stones Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Ford
Also Lincoln Zephyr—Lincoln
New Cars—Used Cars—Service
F. J. SHEFFIELD MOTORS, INC.
Authorized Dealers
70 Westchester Ave., White Plains,
Tel. W. P. 6960

Modern
Painting and Decorating
in all its branches
Paperhanging — Mural Designs
Dependable Work — Reasonable Rates
GEORGE MEIER
Tel. Gladstone 3622

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 360
Free Delivery

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
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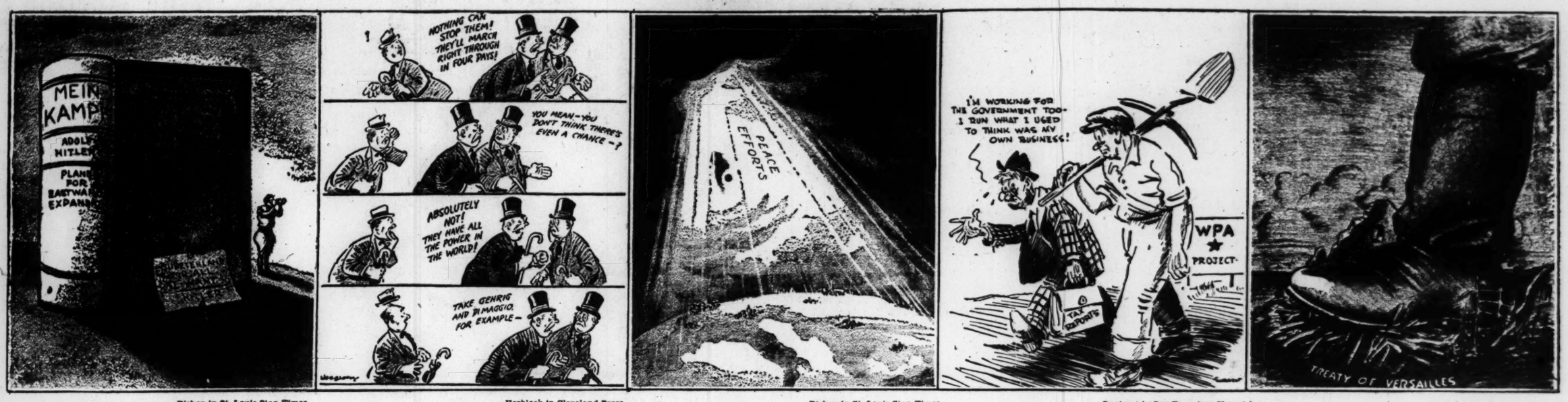
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week


MEIN KAMP
ADOLF HITLER
NOTHING CAN STOP THEM! THEY'LL MARCH RIGHT THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS!
YOU MEAN—YOU DON'T THINK THERE'S EVEN A CHANCE—?
ABSOLUTELY NOT! THEY HAVE ALL THE POWER IN THE WORLD!
TAKE GEHRIG AND DIMAGGIO, FOR EXAMPLE—
PEACE EFFORTS
I'M WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT TOO— I RUN WHAT I USED TO THINK WAS MY OWN BUSINESS!
WPA
PROJECT
TAX REPORTS
TREATY OF VERSAILLES

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Overshadowed

—Herblock in Cleveland Press
The Crisis

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Dispelling the War Clouds

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Working for the Same Boss

—Elderman in the Washington Post
Finis

Sunbonnet Sue

May the door of my little house
Be always open wide,
To give forth daily blessings
And to welcome them inside.
L.M.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Bas-Reliefs

The current popularity of photography has made everybody camera-conscious. It is still true that one may earn extra money doing finishing for friends, taking home portraits, making anniversary and special occasion cards, etc. But competition is keen, and success usually comes only from concentration.

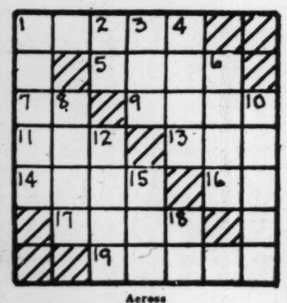
There is yet a field scarcely touched, however, and which opens to the amateur hobbyist new pleasure and profit—the making of bas-reliefs.

It is not difficult, but it takes patience and care, as do all other photographic operations. The bas-relief lends itself especially to silhouettes, architecture, and portraits. A Boston paper printed an entire page of society pictures in bas-relief.

Select the print that appeals to you. From the negative make a positive that matches its tones and density. This positive is best made on a slow commercial process film, by contact in a print frame. When developed, fixed, washed, and dried, place the negative and positive together; then slightly off-set them, either right and left or up and down. By holding in front of a strong light and noting the effect, you will soon see the idea. Bind them together with Scotch tape. Then proceed to contact-print or enlarge on suitable paper. The effect is quite striking.

The possibilities for unusual greetings, and that something "different" people welcome, are worth investigating.—Coursin B., Attleboro, Mass.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Palliate
5—Rowing implements
7—Pronoun
9—Prejudice
11—Weaken
13—Clip
14—Level
16—Behold
17—God of love
19—A fish

Down
1—Rodent
2—Negation
3—Closed carriage
4—Ireland
6—Navigate
8—Rescue
10—To utter volubly
12—Saucy
15—Conjunction
18—Therefore

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Coming Forth Unscathed

A man may fall into a thousand perplexities, but if his heart be upright and his intelligence unclouded, he will issue from them all without dishonor.—R. L. Stevenson.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptograms: An effort is afoot to preserve the appearance of New England villages which have retained something of their colonial charm.

A Rebus: Ten a city, tenacity.

Letter Juggling: Enacts, stance, secant, ascent, cannot.

A Bit of Division: 30, 30, 60, 120.

Fun With Antonyms: Burn—extinguish; smash—mend; cancel—sustain; observe—ignore; censure—praise; consent—dissent; contract—expand; confirm—refute; disclose—conceal; demolish—replace.

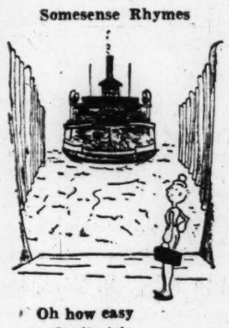
In Lighter Vein

Limited Capacity

John: "Why do your people object to me as your fiancé?"

Joan: "Well, you see, there are five of us in our family, and your car is only a two-seater."—Advance.

Somesense Rhymes



Oh how easy
On its trip
The commuters' ferry
Makes a slip!

For Economy

A Scotsman married an actress. He was discussing his bride's merits with his mother.

"Can she sew and cook and dae the hoosework?" demanded the mother.

"No," said Jock, "she canna."

"What can she dae then?"

"Oh, mither, she's a grand singer."

"A singer! Why did ye no buy a canary?"—Pearson's.

The Farmer's Son

The teacher had recited "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Then she requested each pupil to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock. Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand. "Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher. "Please ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"—Advance.

Daily Anecdote

First Theater Applause In America

It was Edmund Kean, the celebrated British tragedian who, as Richard III, received the first curtain applause in America. And the occasion happened to be in Boston at the close of his final performance in 1821, when he was called before the curtain again and again.

Edmund Kean was born in London in 1787, and chose the stage as his profession at a youthful age—as most of the great dramatic figures have. In 1814 when he appeared at the Drury Lane Theater in the role of Shylock, Coleridge said, "To see Kean act is like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lighting."

He gave many performances in Boston at the first Boston Theater, and was highly esteemed; his appearances being stellar events in the social and art life of the city.

Autumn Crocus

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London
Photographed in St. James's Park, London

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Colonial activities are to be preserved. With this as a hint, see how long it will take you to decipher today's cryptogram:

QZ JIIKLN OP QIKKN NK RLJ-PJLSJ NTJ QRRJQLQZUJ KI *ZJV *JZXYQZB SOYYQXJP VTOUT TQSJ LJNQOZJB PKCJ-NTOZX KI NTJOL UKYKZOQY UTQLC.

A Rebus

Here's another from The Enigma, official organ of the National Puzzlers' League. The letter and name below represent an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

X Boston

Whether you solve, or whether you miss
Depend on the "persistency" you apply to this.

Letter Juggling

Five different 6-letter words may be formed from the letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

ACENTS

A Bit of Division

Divide 240 into 4 parts which shall be as 1, 1, 2, and 4.

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms to be paired off today:

1	burn	replace	
2	smash	refute	
3	cancel	extinguish	1
4	observe	conceal	
5	censure	sustain	
6	consent	mend	
7	contract	praise	
8	confirm	ignore	
9	disclose	expand	
10	demolish	dissent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Humorist: A business man says he agrees that a woman should get a man's pay. Well, show us the wife who doesn't.

Minneapolis Star: Opportunity hasn't ended. Invent a sign that will hang in the sky for months and you can name your own price.

New York State Journal: For every mile and a quarter of hard surfaced road in this country there's a gasoline station. Yes, and a gasoline tax.

Punch: A Perthshire man has just received a letter from a brother in Australia whom he has not seen or heard of for 27 years. It must have been his turn to write.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty Pays Dividends

London

A young man who had been out of work during a period of business recession received a card advising him of a job near by. The initials, however, were not his; a man of the same name lived in the building. Nevertheless, he was strongly tempted to go to the address and get the job; but, knowing the other man needed the work as much as he did, he delivered the card to its rightful owner, and went off to the railroad station to try and earn a coin.

Here he was summoned to take charge of a frisky pony. Faint with hunger, the lad seemed to be no match for the pony, and a porter ran forward to take charge. However, the owner of the pony had realized the man's condition and need of rehabilitation, and when she alighted to board the train, she asked her housekeeper to take the man along to hold the pony's head while she did her shopping. She was then to drive him back the five miles to her home, give him useful work, lay the table with the best linen and glass, cook him a good meal, and invite him to be her guest.

On the way the man asked the name of the house, and discovered this was the address from which the card had been sent. The other man had obtained the job, but remunerative work was also found for the young man; and his need of rehabilitation was met, and his confidence in right-doing was beautifully established.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Disillusioned*

By Le Pelley

COME ON, FELLOWS— GET ABOARD FOR THE LAUNCHING! — CLOSE THE HATCHES—
NOTHING DOING—!! WE'RE NOT GOING TO GET IN TILL WE SEE HOW IT WORKS
RIGHT
VERY WELL, WE SHALL LAUNCH IT WITH NO ONE ON—AS A TEST
SPLASH
?
OH ME!
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
MATTER? WELL, LOOK AT IT!— IT FLOATS!— IT DOES NOT SINK!

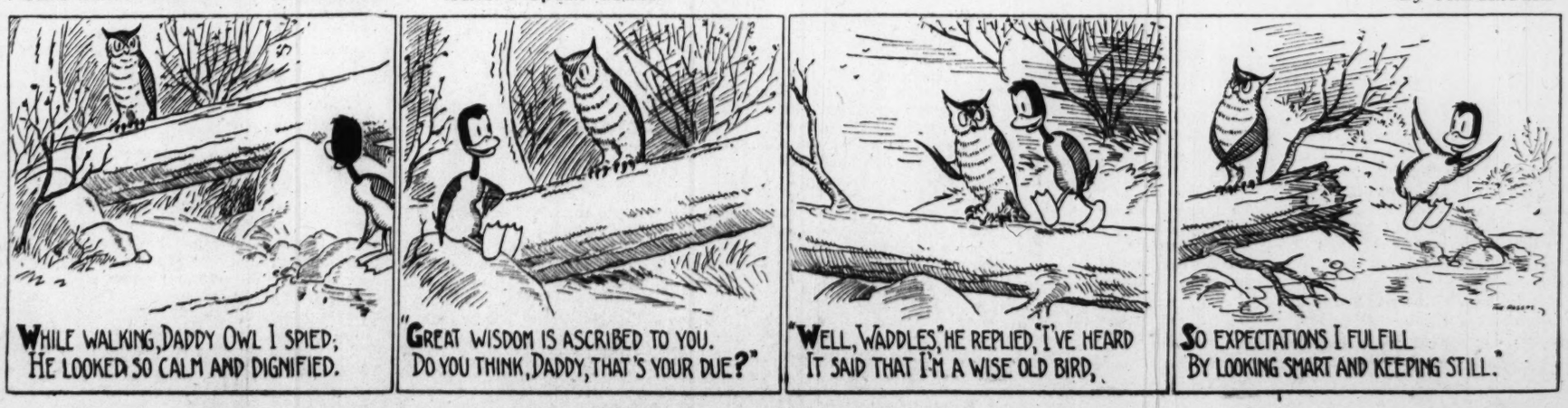
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Who Laughs Last—*

By Carmack

Barked at Joan's door today—
She was in the midst of a primping party—Sponge and Buzzy being the victims—
I was having a fine time teasing them and telling them how comical they looked——
When she went to work on me—

The Adventures of Waddles —*Actions Speak Louder*

By The Hagers


WHILE WALKING, DADDY OWL I SPIED; HE LOOKED SO CALM AND DIGNIFIED.
"GREAT WISDOM IS ASCRIBED TO YOU. DO YOU THINK, DADDY, THAT'S YOUR DUE?"
"WELL, WADDLES," HE REPLIED, "I'VE HEARD IT SAID THAT I'M A WISE OLD BIRD,
SO EXPECTATIONS I FULFILL BY LOOKING SMART AND KEEPING STILL."

Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing and diligent care cannot overcome.—Seneca.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question of Interpretation

Question: Our bylaws relative to elections read in part: "The persons receiving the majority of all votes cast . . . shall be declared elected. In the event that no one receives a majority vote of those present, voting on the first ballot, balloting shall continue until such majority is attained. No withdrawals shall be permitted after the second ballot. All nominations and elections shall be by ballot."

At our last annual meeting this bylaw was interpreted to mean that no election could be made on the first ballot, as that must be a nominating ballot. Please give your interpretation.

Answer: The interpretation is incorrect. The bylaw does not specify the first ballot as a nominating ballot, but definitely provides for its being an elective ballot in case any receive a majority of votes cast. The last sentence implies that the effect of the first two ballots shall be the same as nominating ballots for the places remaininng unfilled. That is, all who have received votes on those two ballots, and who have not withdrawn, shall be considered nominees.

Things Needful

There will be no true freedom without virtue, no true science without religion, no true industry without the fear of God and love to your fellow-citizens.—Charles Kingsley.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Price

ONE would imagine that peace stocks were in a bull market. The price goes up every day. Not only is the figure higher at which the man who appears to have cornered the market will now do business, but the original price at which the shares were sold is larger than any but a very few people could have known. There seems to have been some obscurity about price in the contract which Messrs. Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini, and Daladier signed at Munich. Some obscurity, that is, about the costs to Czechoslovakia, and no clause at all about the costs to democracy.

As Dr. Beneš resigns from the Presidency of Czechoslovakia — in circumstances at least reminiscent of those in which France's Foreign Minister Delcasse resigned from office in 1905—the diplomatic cost to France becomes clearer. Czechoslovakia now must accept a place in the orbit of German diplomacy. Without the fortified mountain border which has been ceded to Germany, Czechoslovakia finds its best hope of peace and security lies in making terms with its near neighbors, something the Czechs say they might have done years ago if France had been willing.

Thus the prestige of Fascistic ideology pushes on to fresh fields. Not the smallest loss to democracy is the silencing of free speech and free press which accompanies the march of this ideology. It is likely Dr. Beneš' resignation—he steps down because his remaining in office might be "an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront the State" —is necessary because of the criticism which he allowed the Czechoslovakian press to level at National Socialism and Herr Hitler. The Reichsführer's personal attack on Mr. Beneš would be explained by such a background, though a similarly surprising personal attack on Britain's Mr. Eden the day he left office can hardly be explained in terms of press freedom.

Nothing succeeds, as they say, like success. So from Rumania come reports linking a revival of fascism there to the Hitler victory in Czechoslovakia. Illegal attacks on the Rumanian Government are being circulated by the Iron Guards, dispatches say.

The toppling of barriers which heretofore had been relied on to check Germany's expansion eastward may have less immediate meaning for the European democracies than the preserving of a shaky peace. Before the "drive to the east" threatens Britain's Empire, economic support for political penetration must be built by Germany—in Hungary, to make certain of more wheat for German tables, in Rumania to secure oil for German motors. Even at the streamlined pace with which the Third Reich's foreign policy develops, there will be a period of consolidation of German gains. In this period much can happen elsewhere to strengthen the position of the democracies.

It is possible that "for our time" general war may be avoided by this strategy. Unless meanwhile, however, there has been a recouping of losses of those values in which civilization, as distinct from mere national glory, finds sustenance, the outlook must still be "stark and terrible." That is the problem of the immediate future. The physical price paid for peace is perhaps now beyond recovery. But the moral and spiritual fortifications must be repaired.

Polls Apart

FORTUNE magazine finds the most representative opinion about President Roosevelt in the United States is that he "has made some mistakes but the good he has done definitely outweighs the bad." This was the expression chosen among four, ranging from strongly favorable to strongly unfavorable, by 42.4 per cent of the persons questioned in the latest Fortune survey. Adding to this the nearly 20 per cent who were even more strongly for Mr. Roosevelt, the magazine concludes his popularity is higher now than when he carried forty-six states in 1936.

Both this and the Gallup poll came very close to the election result in that year, but now the Gallup poll reports the President's popularity as being at a relatively low ebb since the business recession of last season. Whence this difference of interpretation? The divergence may throw some question on the minute sampling methods by which such surveys have thus far been so successful. But even in disagreement there are some points on which the two polls taken together throw significant light.

The Fortune poll finds sentiment strongly in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's economic objectives, whatever the disapproval for some of his methods, his associates or his dabbling in party politics. The Gallup poll indicates that such affairs as the failure of the primary election "purge" have little effect on the basic popularity of Mr. Roosevelt. Even in recession the Gallup curve estimates his personal popularity at between 55 and 56 per cent, which happens to be almost identical with the proportion affirmatively favoring his economic objectives in the Fortune survey.

Linked by "Isolation"

BRITONS and Americans, like members of a family, sometimes let their very resemblances push them apart. In the United States today there is more than a little complaint that Great Britain "let the Czechs down." From a seemingly safe distance some Americans are more vocal about it than the Czechs.

In England there has always been a strong feeling that much of Britain's troubles since the war have come from caring for a foundling left on Europe's doorstep by America—the League of Nations. In London amid official appreciations of President Roosevelt's messages to Chancellor Hitler there are unofficial remarks about all this having been "unnecessary if America had not deserted the League."

Clearly all such recriminations are unprofitable and indeed weakening. There is a danger that each country will use the other's poor behavior to excuse its own. Such backbiting makes for misunderstanding and division at a time when understanding and unity are needed. And it's all very foolish. Americans who talk loudest about British "responsibility" often are the same ones who want America to "wash its hands" of Europe. And Britons who reproach America for "isolationism" wish fervently that the English Channel were as wide as the Atlantic.

Actually both nations are moved by similar motives; both are trying to keep as free from trouble as emotions, interests, ideals, and self-respect will permit. Both fear that under certain conditions they will be involved. This similarity of purposes and positions ought to help each to "see oursel's as others see us." A shared desire for "isolation" from what Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the other day as quarreling "in a distant land" should be not a cause of division, but a bridge to understanding.

Theme With (Minor) Variations

ONE of the natural scientists who makes profound contributions to the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington has discovered that the earth is not entirely consistent in its speed over the 290,000,000-mile track of its path around the sun. Dr. Ernest W. Brown, professor emeritus of mathematics at Yale University, finds that planet occasionally picks up or loses speed to the extent of—get this!—one second in a year.

Such a variation will hardly suffice for young ladies who would like an extra leap year or for persons with a year-end accumulation of unfinished business, but it is of first importance to the calculations of astronomers.

About the same time, Dr. Harold T. Stearns of the United States Geological Survey announces finding that, from the evidence of a shore-line shelf on Oahu, Midway and Guam Islands, the Pacific Ocean has dropped five feet in 5,000 years. This recession at the rate of one foot per thousand years recalls the answer of Benjamin Franklin when asked to propose mitigating amendments to the Stamp Tax Act. He suggested that with the change of only one word the measure would "give nobody in America any uneasiness." This would have been to substitute "two" for "one" in the provision that it should take effect in the year "one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five."

Again, a falling ocean is doubtless of importance to geologists and in some measure to all the rest of us. But after all, if human beings were no more unstable than Mother Earth, a lot of things would go more smoothly.

October

AS THE moving finger deftly whisks September from northern calendars, the tenth month of the waning year stands revealed in varicolored glory. The landscape has taken on Rembrandtesque touches of color. Rich reds and vivid browns predominate. Summer's green has given way to a riot of russets.

October is not welcomed by song of bird or buzz of bee. But in their stead comes briefly another aerial greeter, the rainbow-winged butterfly. Although some plant life has gone into its hibernation, many flowers are seen and there is no drabness, since the still plentiful foliation contributes a thousand tantalizing tints.

Nature seems suddenly to have acquired the Midas-like faculty of turning all things to gold, and vine and tree send forth, seemingly overnight, leaves plated with the precious metal. A tempered sun likewise does its part, drenching the peaceful countryside with a golden glow, shining down on pleasant pastoral scenes—igloes of harvested hay and Indian-like villages of stalked corn, while plump pumpkins, catching its reflection, are transformed into a thousand satellite suns.

Although the current month boasts all the colors of the spectrum, yellow—the mellowed yellow of autumn — seems to dominate the scene. It is as though the myriad hues of summer have resolved themselves, through rosy changes, into a single shade, that, from the dross of the days fed into the crucible of time, emerges a huge ingot—October's gold.

... Churchill Was Awake

Book News of the Day

WINSTON CHURCHILL possesses many of the English virtues but he does not share the British talent for understatement. Neither, it appears, does his publisher, nor his son.

To begin with, the jacket of WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT (New York: Putnam. $4) describes the book as "a survey of world affairs." Actually, it is a collection of Mr. Churchill's speeches during the past six years. And Randolph S. Churchill, the compiler, characterizes his father's prescience as "proved beyond dispute." Yet the addresses show that it was not until 1933 that the elder Churchill began to endorse the League.

All this, it seems, leaves the field clear for the former First Lord of the Admiralty. One must admit that he is never dull. The excoriation of German rearmament, the repeated warnings that England should build a barricade of bayonets, look the dictators in the eye and yet avoid becoming too entangled on the Continent—these ring with familiar vigor. Certainly, there is no doubt of what Mr. Churchill means to say. If indeed he lapses at all into modulation, it is when he calls himself "a realist but not an alarmist."

It is not as a militarist that Mr. Churchill's vigorous opposition to disarmament is recorded but as one who believes that the time for it has not yet come. Some will question the philosophy on which his conclusion is reached. For him the reign of law means "a reign of law supported . . . by overwhelming force." Similarly the concept of the League of Nations that emerges through his pages is not one in which the moral rightness of the idea itself possesses an inherent validity. It is a concept close to what he himself calls the "Grand Alliance" in support of Britain.

When Mr. Churchill establishes as one of his basic desiderata the removal of international grievances before disarmament, he touches a vein to which but little exception will be taken. But his concept of those grievances appears to be at variance with his repeated pains to prove the fairness of Versailles.

It is in dealing with the settlement of western frontiers and the spirit of equality of the Locarno treaties that Mr. Chamberlain rises beyond pragmatic imperialism. If he can see no particular value in the Kellogg Pact, save that it might array the United States one day on the side of England, he possesses a clear concept of the merits of the Locarno ideal. Yet, even here, he finds the "mellow light and high hopes" of 1925 missing now, so that he doubts whether it would be workable today.

We have said that Mr. Churchill possesses many English virtues. One of them is sincerity. But a sincere belief that the force of arms is the only way out of the present impasse is, indeed, one of the very reasons for that impasse with all of its lamentable consequences, A. D. 1938.

GX.

Hard Pressed

Mr. Busruten

THE three of us had spent the evening with one of George's friends in an outlying suburb, and it was past eleven o'clock before we started home. We had been walking for about ten minutes between long lines of depressingly homogeneous villas, without meeting more than two or three people, and at that moment, when we were accosted by the Indian, we four had the street to ourselves. He was a slim young fellow, wearing a shoddy, badly fitting lounge suit, but preserving, rather wistfully one felt, in a turban, the last relic of his national dress—unless, indeed, his umbrella might be considered the mournful shade of that symbolic canopy of the East. He spoke to Bill, who was walking on the inside.

"Please," he said, "please—Mistah Busruten?"

"I'm very sorry," replied Bill, in the ancient formula, "but I'm a stranger in these parts." But the forlorn look of the other emphasized the fact that he was a stranger in a wider sense, and prevented us from leaving the matter there. George took command.

"Whom d'you want?" he asked.

"Please—Mistah Busruten?"

"Where does he live?"

A slight apologetic smile on the dark countenance obviously betokened a complete lack of comprehension. Undaunted, George raised his voice, and spoke more slowly. Then he tried saying "Ad-dress?" and "House?" on a rising inflection—but the stranger remained far out of his depth.

George pondered.

"Of course," he said to us, "this chap, Busruten, is nearly sure to be black, I mean an Oriental of some sort, and that ought to help us, if—"

He was interrupted by the stranger.

"Black," repeated the latter, and thereupon, shook his head violently, clapped a hand to his forehead, thought for a moment, and finally retrieved another word of his vocabulary: "Red," he amended.

We gazed at him blankly.

"He couldn't mean a Red Indian, could he?" ventured Bill.

"Wait," muttered George, "perhaps he means—but here comes someone we can ask."

The newcomer was a portly gentleman in evening dress, who, perceiving as he approached that we were waiting for him, appeared to find the fact suspicious, and had left the pavement to embark on a circling movement when George advanced upon him.

"Excuse me," began George, "but do you know where a Mr. Busruten lives?"

"Who?"

George repeated the name.

"No, I don't."

In the face of obvious suspicion George persisted gallantly.

"You're sure? He's an Indian, I think, and—er—quite possibly a well-known communist or socialist."

The other recoiled.

"Of course I'm sure," he retorted. "I'm a conservative;" and as though that clinched the matter he hurried on. Before we had recovered he swung round. "Better go to the police," was his parting shot.

George sighed.

"That's what we shall have to do," he said regretfully; for he likes to work things out for himself.

By the aid of signs, we persuaded our man to come along with us; and a few minutes later we emerged on the main road. George was about to ask a constable the way to the police station, when all at once the stranger gave an exclamation. Waving his arms, and grinning broadly, he loosed upon us a round or two from some quick-fire foreign tongue, and immediately upon that, turned, fled across the road, and boarded a bus that was drawn up at the opposite curb.

"Heigh!" shouted George, and dashed in pursuit. He reached the bus an instant before it drove off, and could do no more than exchange a word with the conductor, and wave good-by to his quarry. Presently we joined him.

"I think," said George, "he must have understood the word 'police,' and got suspicious of our intentions."

Suddenly, Bill began to laugh.

"No," he gasped at length, "no, he found Busruten."

"What!"

Bill pointed to the standard that marked the bus stop. Affixed to it was a list of the bus routes it served.

"Please, mister," he mimicked, "Bus route 10?"

It was too much for me; but George didn't appear to see the joke. "Ten is ours," he said sadly, when we had recovered; "and if you two hadn't been so slow in following me, we shouldn't have lost the last bus home."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

North . . South . . East . . West

Waiting

By Frank L. Perrin

AN AMERICAN clergyman and poet of the last century expressed, feelingly and sympathetically, and perhaps prophetically, the patience and hope of millions of boys and girls and young men and women of this present anxious period. He is quoted thus: "Wayworn, pressed with toils and strife, we are waiting, hoping, watching, praying, till we reach the gates of life." Literally adapted, without violent paraphrasing, opportunity symbolizes the gates of life in the hope and thought of nearly four millions of young people in the United States today. They give little thought, it may be, to the ideal state of existence to which the poet-preacher evidently referred. That for which they wait, determinedly but impatiently, is a chance to work. Work, fairly rewarded, means food and shelter, security, self-esteem, even what the hungry and discouraged count as life itself.

There are, according to official estimates, 3,900,000 young persons in the United States now unemployed and looking for an opportunity to work for honest wages. It would be beside the point to insist that there is no work to be done. There exists, somewhere between recognized need and adequate, purposeful, and properly directed performance, a gap which must be closed. The normal flow from factory, farm and workshop to American homes has been interrupted. The economic balance has been upset. How can these be readjusted and restored?

The question, if it could be easily answered, would have been answered long ago. But it can and must be answered, not by experimentalists and theorists, but by the universal realization that the conditions now existing are abnormal, in a measure self-imposed, and endured because of a false concept of their imponderability.

At the risk of running counter to what has come to be generally accepted as an established and wholly sound economic theory as it relates to skilled and so-called expert employment in American industry, it may be pointed out that the restrictions imposed by union labor organizations in respect to apprenticeships in the trades has, in an appreciable degree, lessened the number, and hence the supply, of skilled workers in many of the producing industries. The inevitable sequel is the partial monopolization of opportunities, or jobs, coupled with the power to demand, even in times like the present, higher and ever-increasing wages. Employing industry, or capital if you please, is informed as to whom it shall employ, and at what wages and hours. At the factory gate, at the mouth of the mine, at the shop and at the mill, stand those who wait.

It is admitted, and cheerfully, that because of the defensive association of the skilled and capable the standard of living of those employed has been raised, and that they and their dependents enjoy comforts and conveniences unknown a half century ago. But at their door are those equally capable and deserving, though unskilled, who are waiting for the opportunity to share in the good things which might so greatly abound.

The defender of this easily defensible industrial theory as it is applied to present-day economics will insist that the problem is not one which concerns the employed and satisfied worker. It is a problem which capital alone, or capital regimented, controlled and taxed by government, must deal with as best it may. Employing industry, representing capital, we will be told, has brought all this upon itself by its avarice and shortsightedness. Who shall say? It remains only to be realized that, as was once so wisely pointed out, it is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts us. Are we to continue to inadequately train and equip youth, meanwhile denying them the opportunity to work gainfully in productive industries that will increase the flow of needed commodities? The new producers would supply a market for any imagined surplus.

In the Civilian Conservation Camps and in the projects of the National Youth Administration, more certainly than in the undertakings sponsored by the WPA, young men have received helpful training and a measure of inspiration. But if they graduate they go out illy equipped in technical pursuits. They have been taught to exist decently and, at least measurably, independently. They have been housed and clothed and fed. But they cannot succesfully compete with the men who have been taught a trade.

There should be a definite connecting link between the schools, the CCC, the NYA, and the machinery which produces, distributes, and in other ways utilizes the products of men's hands and skill. The work to be done must eventually be more equally shared, lest there be fostered, in this land of the free and home of the brave, succeeding generations of dependents.

The Wide Horizon

Turkey and Britain

By R. A. Scott James

THE credits agreement made between Great Britain and Turkey earlier in the year should prove to be of great advantage to both. Turkey is bent on keeping itself free from foreign military and diplomatic entanglements, and has set itself the task of turning to account the latent mineral wealth which has hitherto been scarcely tapped. Its people are at present mainly engaged in agriculture. They are poor. They have difficulty in providing the exports needed to pay for essential imports.

Mustapha Kemal has been pursuing a policy of peace even with traditional enemies of Turkey, and concentrating his attention on developing his country and freeing it from the internal abuses which were the legacy of centuries of misrule by the Sultans. At a moment when all countries are arming, he feels that Turkey must set its defenses in order. That is one purpose for which he needs credit. But still more he needs it for equipment with which to develop Turkish resources in iron ore, silver, lead, antimony, bromide, and perhaps gold.

For both purposes, he has now turned to Great Britain, partly because that country is in a position to advance money cheaply, and partly because he believes that association with Britain will not produce any compromising and tiresome political consequences. Turkey was economically exploited by Germany in the early years of this century, and with it was dragged into a ruinous war. Mustapha Kemal may be something of a dictator himself; but his thoughts do not move along the lines of Fascism or National Socialism.

The agreements with Britain take the form of the provision by the latter of guaranteed credits to the value of £16,000,000 for exports from Britain. A guarantee of £6,000,000 is for munitions, to enable British manufacturers to send war equipment—chiefly ships. The remaining £10,000,000 is to be for expenditure in Britain for the provision of railway, mining, and other material which Turkey needs for the working of its minerals. In addition there is an arrangement for limiting other exports from Britain so as to restore a just balance of trade. Increasing Turkish production will give Turkey more to export and will gradually enable it to meet its foreign obligations.

Looked at from the trade point of view alone this agreement has everything to recommend it. It is based upon give and take. Great Britain is in a position to finance these operations, which will enable its manufacturers to export goods to Turkey. Turkey gets the goods, and with them equips itself so that it may ultimately send back minerals with which to pay for the imports. Trade is got going between the two countries; the enclosed circle of extreme nationalism is broken; each side aims at reciprocity.

But that is not all. Turkey, a country not long ago immersed in the abuses of corruption and medieval absolutism, the victim of Oriental social restrictions and superstition which seemed to have graven their mark upon its character, has miraculously released itself from its worst traditions, and is ranging itself on the side of the progressive and peace-seeking nations.

Mustapha Kemal is not unaware of the far-reaching ambitions which make Germany look today, as it did thirty years ago, towards the East for an extension of its power. He does not intend to repeat the mistakes made by the Young Turks. He wishes to secure an independent, and, to some extent, a self-dependent Turkey; but not an economically exclusive one. He believes that British money will not be used to promote Empire, but to promote trade. Turkey desires and needs more trade, yet fears foreign imperialism. It has made friends with Greece and Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It welcomes friendship with Britain. While determined to be free from interference, it desires economic and cultural exchanges with countries not bent upon one-sided exploitation.

Mirror of World Opinion

War Editorials

ONE of the most impressive editorials of the hundreds we have read on the European crisis appeared in the New York Times. . . . It was a simple plea that throughout the land, houses of worship should include in their devotions a prayer that peace would come to Europe.

The absence of spiritual considerations has been one of the remarkable elements of modern diplomatic relations as well as of modern commerce. The Versailles and Trianon treaties were written in an atmosphere that many regarded as irreligious. Invocation of the Deity, however hypocritical it may be in some circles, was wholly absent in the Paris deliberations, and in view of the purposes of some of the negotiators, it was probably more honest that God was left on the outside. . . .

The Times has written many thousands of works on Czechoslovakia, as has every other newspaper, but none came closer to the mark than the hope that Divine guidance may be available to repair the wreck that materialism made nineteen years ago. That hope, and its frequent expression, is worth more toward a permanent solution than all the sideline strategy and diplomatic kibitizing that has been placed before Americans this past six months.—*Editor & Publisher*, New York.